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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,765. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPLIT ON JENKS'S NAME

Brooklyn Democratic Factions Apart in Judicial Conventions.

EACH PARTY NAMES ITS OWN TICKET

Jenks, Covert, and Keogh, Regulars, and Greene, Taylor, and Keogh, Reformers.

THE REGULARS REFUSED TO YIELD

Hugh McLaughlin at the Caucus That Named the Ticket—What Leaders Say of the Result.

Harmony received a severe set-back in Brooklyn yesterday, and the result is that two tickets have been placed in the field by the Democrats for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District, representing Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Rockland, and Putnam Counties.

The machine Democrats placed in nomination this ticket:

ALMET F. JENKS, Kings County.
MARTIN J. KEOGH, Westchester County.
JAMES W. COVERT, Queens County.

The ticket named by the reform Democratic Party in Kings County is:

J. WARREN GREENE, Kings County.
JOHN A. TAYLOR, Kings County.
MARTIN J. KEOGH, Westchester County.

It was believed up to noon yesterday that the factions would come together, and that a ticket which both could support would be placed in nomination.

Almet F. Jenks was not pleasing to the reformers. They so stated, and were willing to unite with the machine faction upon almost any other candidate. The regulars absolutely refused to consider any other name than that of Mr. Jenks.

It has been said all along that the old Democratic machine organization had been destroyed at the sweeping election of 1893, but the Kings County delegation yesterday conferred with Hugh McLaughlin before it took any definite action.

It was said, too, that when it came to the final struggle for harmony the machine faction demonstrated its insincerity, and that it had never, outside of the Committee on Conference, been in favor of harmony.

Martin J. Keogh of Westchester County was satisfactory to both parties, and by both was hailed as a man of sterling ability, and of great strength throughout the Judicial district. Mr. Keogh was the only one of the three nominated by the regulars who was indorsed by the reform party.

Bernard J. York, who was the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Conference, and who has worked hard and sincerely for unity was greatly chagrined by the action of the regulars. He said he had been up until early in the morning trying to bring about harmony.

SESSION OF THE REGULARS.

First Was a Caucus at Which Hugh McLaughlin Was Present.

The leading delegates to the machine Judiciary Convention assembled long before noon in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, in the Kings County Court House, in order to come to some definite understanding on the nominees.

Hugh McLaughlin, John Delmar, Bernard J. York, Thomas F. Farrell, ex-Senator P. H. McCarren, and John L. Shea were present at this meeting.

The delegates were at this time informed that the Shepardites had determined not to have anything to do with the candidacy of Almet F. Jenks.

The particular objection on the part of the Shepardites to Mr. Jenks, it was said, was that, although he was an able lawyer, his relations to the administration of Mayor Boody would not allow them to come to any agreement, so far as Mr. Jenks was concerned.

The matter was discussed pro and con, and one of the delegates said:

"What right have they to object to any man we propose so long as he is competent and otherwise qualified for the office? We are willing to accept the man they propose. They have been asked to say if there is anything against the moral character of Mr. Jenks. If they can show that there is we will not present him. But they have nothing to say against him in that relation. They simply won't take him because he belonged to the Boody administration. We cannot afford to yield to them, because if we do they will want to dictate the whole ticket."

The delegates then decided to stand by Jenks, and the Kings County delegation of twenty-one was a unit for him.

The name of James Williams of Dutchess County was also brought up for discussion. James W. Hinkly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was in Brooklyn in Mr. Williams's interest. The delegates decided that it would be extremely inadvisable to nominate Mr. Hinkley's friend.

Other names were proposed, and, after much discussion, it was decided that the delegates would vote for Almet F. Jenks, Gen. George W. Wingate, both of Kings County, and Walter J. Keogh of Westchester. This was the slate, but subsequent events changed it insomuch that Gen. Wingate's name was withdrawn.

William D. Veeder and S. S. Whitehouse of Kings were also mentioned in the caucus, but they had only a few friends who were willing to stand by them under the circumstances.

The Supreme Court room, the same room in which John Y. McKane was tried, convicted, and sentenced, was the scene of the Judiciary Convention of the machine Democracy. It was crowded at noon, but the Kings County delegates were absent. They did not arrive until 12:30 o'clock, and then they were in an uncommunicative mood.

Robert Stewart, who has expressed himself on more than one occasion as being in favor of harmony, presided over the preliminary meeting, and Frank B. Lown of Dutchess County was secretary.

The convention, which will be for years remembered as a remarkable one, was called to order at 12:40 o'clock, and it was expected that the work would immediately be begun. Instead, however, Mr. Lown moved that a recess be taken until 3 o'clock. The motion was immediately carried, and the delegates scampered from the room.

The representatives of Kings County were invited by Mr. Lown to a caucus in Room

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TRUCK ABLAZE ON A FERRYBOAT

Passengers on the Washington Almost Panic Stricken—A Match Started a Fire in Mid River.

The 200 or 300 passengers on the ferryboat Washington of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Jersey City at 4:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the Cortlandt Street slip, were a thoroughly frightened lot before they arrived at their destination.

When the boat was in midriver a load of waste paper on a two-horse truck caught fire from a lighted match. The truck was owned by John Corballas of 20 Varick Street, this city, and was driven by James Dillon of 224 West Fourth Street. As the flames stole up behind Dillon he yelled and jumped to the deck.

In a moment the whole truck was ablaze and 100 frightened voices roared a warning to Pilot Morris M. Bunt to go ahead full speed. The crowded condition of the ferryboat made it impossible for the fire hose to be worked to advantage, and when the Washington bounded into her slip ten minutes later the woodwork at the entrance to the women's cabin on the port side of the boat, aft, was ablaze.

The scene at this time was one of great excitement. Men hurried to and fro on the boat trying to quiet the screaming women and keeping the horses on the boat from becoming panic stricken. The pair attached to the burning truck had been unhitched and were making an attempt to get into the river. As soon as the ferryboat touched the bridge there was a wild scramble, and the cry of fire from the passengers and deckhands could be heard for a couple of blocks up Cortlandt Street.

A policeman on duty at the ferryhouse sent in an alarm of fire, and the engines responded. In the meantime the Washington's whistle was shrieking for assistance, and the Pennsylvania Railroad tugs America, Belvidere, and Harsimus steamed up. A rope was attached to the axle of the almost incinerated truck and thrown to the America, and with a jerk the flaming thing went into the river. The firemen had by this time got a hose through the ladies' cabin of the Washington and quickly extinguished the remaining blaze.

The damage to the boat will amount to between $200 and $300. None of the passengers is known to have been hurt.

GEN. MILES IN FULL COMMAND

The Order Placing Him In Command of the Army Issued Yesterday—Staff Changes Made Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The official announcement has finally been made that raises Gen. Miles to the command of the army, and places Gen. Ruger in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New-York. The delay in issuing this order has been due alone to the desire of the Secretary of War to make the necessary staff adjustment incident to the advancement of Gen. Miles.

Col. Thomas M. Vincent, who was on duty at the headquarters of the army during Gen. Schofield's term, is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the army. Col. Samuel Breck is relieved from duty at headquarters of the Department of the East and assigned to duty at headquarters of the army in this city, thus continuing his service with Gen. Miles.

The order retiring Gen. Schofield did not issue until Monday, and time was required to effect the changes made imperative by his departure. The studied attempts to create the impression that Gen. Miles is in disfavor at the War Department are ridiculous. He will find upon his arrival that the President and Secretary Lamont are in entire accord with him, and there is no reason, in the opinion of old army officers, why he should not find his new duties entirely congenial. Gen. Miles has many friends in Washington, who are glad to know that he is now to occupy the lofty place which has been filled by so many officers, who, like himself, won distinction in the field.

In the rearrangement of assignments Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, who has been Adjt. Gen. Ruggles's chief assistant for years, is relieved from duty in Washington, and ordered to New-York, as Adjutant of the Department of the East. Col. Corbin's orders are in the nature of a compliment, and are made in anticipation of his promotion to the grade of Colonel. His new assignment is regarded as the most desirable in the Adjutant General's Department. While pleased at his preferment, Col. Corbin's many friends in this city will regret that he has been ordered away.

Gen. Miles announced yesterday that he had received a notification of his appointment, and that he would relinquish the command of the Department of the East Saturday, and would at once go to Washington.

GOV. TILLMAN AGAIN IGNORED

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention Differs with Its Leader.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 2.—The Constitutional Convention consumed the entire day in a fight over two brief sections of the article on municipal corporations and police regulations. The first of these sections, providing for general laws for organization and classification of municipal corporations, was adopted. The other section reads:

No city or town shall be organized without consent of a majority of the electors residing and entitled by law to vote within the district proposed to be incorporated, such consent to be ascertained in a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The convention refused to follow Senator Tillman on this subject. He offered to amend by adding the following very important clause:

Provided, a class to be known as manufacturing towns shall be provided by General Assembly and shall be incorporated whenever the population of such a community shall number 1,000, under such restrictions and regulations as shall protect the rights of and prevent unjust encroachments upon property of citizens.

Tillman and Congressman Wilson made a vigorous fight for this amendment. They were defeated by a vote of 44 to 93. The section was finally adopted as reported.

The Committee on Education reported three different articles on the subject. The majority submitted a long article which includes the support of Clemson College, the deaf and dumb and blind institutes, and a State reform school, and provides for a three-mill tax for the support of public schools.

E. J. Kennedy submitted a substitute for two sections; one providing for the application of funds derived from the sale of liquors and certain other funds to be set apart as a perpetual school fund. Messrs. Watson and Houser submitted an article providing for a four-mill tax.

Section 34 of the article on legislative department is as follows:

The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have any negro blood, shall be unlawful and void.

Robert Smalls, the colored ex-Congressman, moved to add these words:

And that any white person who lives, or cohabits with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, shall be disqualified from holding any office of emolument or trust in this State, and the offspring from any such living or cohabitation shall bear the name of the father, and shall be entitled to inherit the same as if they were white.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Cooper, simply eliminating the last part, legitimizing the offspring. It was at once evident that the measure had great strength. On a vote on a motion to lay the amendment on the table, it was thought by many that the friends of the amendment had carried the day, but Vice President Talbert ruled that the motion was carried.

Senator Tillman arose in his seat and said he had been classed as a bitter enemy of the negro, but he wanted now to put himself on record as his friend. He renewed the motion made by Mr. Smalls, and reported tabled, but which he did not think had been tabled by that vote. He was called out of order, the question having been passed upon. Thereupon he moved to reconsider the vote. This was done. After hours of arguing, another motion to lay the Smalls amendment on the table was lost by 103 to 22.

An effort to eliminate the anti-duelling oath from the oath taken by State officers and legislators failed, after a hard fight.

James Higg (colored) offered an amendment to the oath providing that the officer must affirm he had taken no part in a lynching bee. Lost.

ROMAN CANDLES EXPLODED

Two Men and Four Boys Injured and One of the Latter Will Die.

A RAMMER WAS DROPPED ON POWDER

It Should Have Dropped on Clay, but a Packer Made a Blunder—Two Buildings Burned—Property Loss Small.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 2.—Six persons were injured this afternoon by an explosion of Roman candles in the fireworks factory of Detwiller & Street, in West Side Avenue, near the Morris Canal. One of the injured will die.

The Injured.

Following is the list:

BECKEL, WILLIAM, sixteen years old; 132 Walker Avenue; burned and bruised about the head and chest; will probably die.

FALKE, CARL, eighteen years old; 34 Gray Street; badly burned.

KRAKOW, HERMAN, forty years old; 151 Cator Avenue; hand burned.

LAIBOLD, NICHOLAS, thirty-five years old; 42 Girard Avenue; badly burned.

MOUNT, CLIFFORD, sixteen years old; 43 Bergen Avenue; badly burned.

NELSON, ERNEST, seventeen years old; 32 Forty-sixth Street, Bayonne; badly burned.

Krakow's carelessness caused the explosion. He escaped with the least injury. He went home. Beckel, for whose recovery there is almost no hope, was taken to Christ Hospital. The others, who are badly burned about the body, were taken to the City Hospital.

The building in which the explosion occurred was a frame structure, 12 by 20, one story high. It was used for making roman candles. There were four men packing candles, each man having a boy helper.

The candles are packed by machinery. Krakow inadvertently put some powder in a case, instead of the clay which should have formed the base. When the rammer descended upon the powder, which was deposited upon the iron table, without the clay underneath, it exploded.

Young Beckel, who was helping him, received the charge full in the face.

The flames spread among the powder, and the little building was wrapped in flames so quickly that all the others were badly burned in making their escape.

The building was filled with roman candles, and the balls from these set fire to another frame building in which the stars for the candles were made, and that, too, was destroyed.

There are fifty-three other buildings on the grounds, but they are all of brick, and none of them took fire.

The money damage is trifling. Finance Commissioner Detwiller of this city is one of the owners of the buildings.

FAMILIES DRIVEN OUT BY GAS.

Number of Persons Affected—Houses Destroyed and a Policeman Hurt.

Residents of the block in East Thirty-ninth Street between Second and First Avenues were aroused at an early hour yesterday morning by the escape and explosion of gas, which, it is believed, came from a main in front of 312, a four-story frame house. Complying with an order of the Board of Health, Miss Asher, the owner of the house, had employed a plumber to clean out the sewer, and the supposition is that the workmen came in contact with a gas main, causing it to spring a leak.

The workmen left on Tuesday evening. A few hours afterward the odor of gas permeated the whole neighborhood. In spite of a careful investigation of their meters, none of the residents could detect the source of the escaping gas, and they went to bed feeling very insecure.

The first to suffer from the effects of the gas which had oozed through the earth into the coal holes and thence into the building were the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Belmont, who live on the second floor of 310. Mrs. Belmont was aroused about 2 o'clock by the children coughing. She found them in a semi-conscious condition and black in the face. They were carried across the way to the saloon of William F. Meyer. Before an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital arrived, Mr. Meyer had revived all the children by means of artificial respiration.

Search was then made for more cases of partial asphyxiation. Lottie and Lillie Cotter, colored women, were found unconscious in their rooms at 314. They, too, were resuscitated by Mr. Meyer.

A number of persons had by this time gathered in the street, and some man, in spite of remonstrances, lighted a match to look for the leak, saying he was a gas expert. In an instant there was a great blaze in the street. As Henry Vogt, a saloon keeper at 312, emerged from his cellar, where he had shut off his meter, there was a violent explosion, followed closely by another. Vogt was thrown across the street. People rushed from their homes, while the fire engines came clanging from different directions. The firemen took possession of 310, 312, 314, and 316, and no one was allowed to enter for fear of another explosion. About forty families were obliged to seek shelter in the neighborhood.

The damage caused by the explosion, unless the building foundations are found to be shattered, will be about $3,000. The four buildings were wrecked to a certain extent. The grocery store of Albert Haase, in the lower story of 310, was damaged most. The contents of J. Fechter's shoe store and Henry Kahse's candy store, at 316, were destroyed by fire.

Policeman Atherton was the only person who received serious injury. While carrying out an unconscious woman from 314 he was hurled violently to the ground and cut badly with flying glass. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

A PROFESSOR'S PROBABLE SUICIDE

Dr. Rogers, a Harvard Instructor, Found Dead in a Lecture Room.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—Dr. Elliott Folger Rogers, an instructor in the Harvard chemistry department, was found dead this afternoon in one of the lecture rooms of Boylston Hall, the chemical laboratory. Judging from the circumsances, especially a beaker which he held in his hand, he probably committed suicide. He had been acting strangely during the last few days.

Dr. Durell, the Medical Examiner, pronounced it a case of probable suicide. Dr. Rogers was a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he was instructor some years ago. He obtained the degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1890, and the degree of A. M. in 1891. He then remained for further study and renewed the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894. Last year he had the Parker Traveling Fellowship at Harvard, and spent the year in study in Germany. He was to be an instructor in the chemical department this year, and had already begun his duties.

No cause is assigned for his suicide, if suicide it be.

Troubles of a St. Louis Theatre.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The Oriental Theatre, to be opened next Sunday evening, is already in trouble. The building, located at Seventeenth and Pine Streets, was formerly a Jewish synagogue, and the contractors who have converted it into a theatre are in possession, pending the settlement of their claims. The theatre adjoins the premises of the Centenary Methodist Church, and the congregation are harrassing Col. Charles Pope, the lessee of the theatre, with injunctions and threats of damage suits.

GEN. MAHONE PROBABLY DYING

The Effect of His Expected Death on the Political Situation in the State of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Gen. Mahone of Virginia, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, is still in a critical condition, with the chances against his recovery. There has been much speculation in Washington regarding the effect upon Virginia politics, in the event of his death. It is assumed by men who know something of the situation in the Old Dominion that his death at this time would be a severe blow to the Republican Party.

Ever since Mahone lost his control of Virginia, which he held but a short time, he has not been regarded by the Democrats as a dangerous adversary. In fact, after he went out of the Senate, his control of the Republican Party of the State was regarded as a benefit to the Democrats, for the reason that the cry of "Mahoneism" was enough to bring the Democrats together and make them fight, however great might be their differences. Moreover, the Republicans became divided into Mahone and anti-Mahone factions, and his power in the State served only to keep the party divided, to the great advantage of the Democrats. His death may remove the cause of the division among the Virginia Republicans, and it will leave them without a leader capable of dealing with the Democratic leaders of that State. He was the shrewdest and most skillful organizer the Republicans had in that section of the country, and it is said now that he was about settling the differences within his party, and had planned a fight for the next two years which gave promise of Republican success.

It was believed by him, and acknowledged by some of the leading Democrats in Virginia, that the present situation offered to him the opportunity he has been waiting for, to restore himself and his party to power in Virginia. The Democrats there, as in Kentucky, are divided on the money question. The Administration and anti-Administration Democrats are bitter toward each other. Hard times have been felt severely throughout the State, and have caused dissatisfaction. These conditions, together with some local questions, were regarded as favorable to Mahone's plans.

It is understood here that Mahone's financial affairs are in a most unsatisfactory condition.

FIRE DESTROYS 200 BICYCLES

Two Hundred Others Saved from a Burning Bicycle School in Brooklyn—Loss $18,000.

The long, one-story frame building in Flatbush Avenue, near Malborn Street, Brooklyn, occupied by the Gormully-Jeffrey Manufacturing Company as a salesroom and bicycle school, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The flames were discovered at 7 o'clock by one of the instructors.

In the building at the time were over a dozen people, including Mrs. Emma Joyce of Flatbush, who was in one of the dressing rooms. The fire had gained some headway before she discovered its presence, and it was with difficulty that she managed to escape.

A prompt alarm soon brought the engines, but before an adequate supply of water could be brought to bear the flames had gained such headway that there was no hope of saving the building.

A number of the employes managed to save about 200 bicycles, but the salvage party was finally driven off by the extreme heat, and the 200 wheels remaining in the building were destroyed. In an hour the building was reduced to a smoking bed of ashes, with here and there the twisted ruin of a bicycle visible. The loss on the stock is about $6,000, and on the building, $12,000. This is partly covered by insurance.

George W. Bennett, the local manager for the firm, which has its headquarters in Chicago, was puzzled as to the cause of the fire, and intimated that he believed it to have been of incendiary origin. The police of the Grant Street Station are making an investigation.

PRISON COMMISSION'S SECRETARY

Augustus Sherman of New-Baltimore Gets the $3,500 Prize.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Another deadlock was broken to-day by the election of Augustus Sherman of New-Baltimore to the thirty-five-hundred-dollar Secretaryship of the new Prison Commission.

At two previous sessions the commission had been equally divided on the question of Secretary. To-day Mr. Hayes was absent, and Mr. Davenport left the meeting before the vote was taken. It resulted 4 to 2 in favor of Mr. Sherman. Then his election was made unanimous.

Mr. Sherman was supported by State Committeeman Wiley of Catskill, and Mr. Wiley being a member of Gov. Morton's staff, brought what influence of the Governor he could to bear. Mr. Sherman is a delegate to the Sixth Judicial Convention, which assembles here on Friday, and, as some complications have arisen during the past few days over the programme outlined, it is believed that the vote to-day was influenced in a measure thereby.

THE ST. LOUIS BEATS HER RECORD

Nearly 3 1-2 Hours Faster than Paris and a Little Behind Fuerst Bismarck.

The American liner St. Louis arrived at Southampton yesterday morning after a remarkably fast passage, cutting her own record down about five hours, beating the record of the Paris of the same line by about three and a half hours, and failing by only two hours and thirty minutes to equal the record of 6 days 10 hours 55 minutes, which is held by the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck.

The St. Louis sailed from New-York Sept. 25, passing the Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:30 P. M., and arrived opposite the Needles, Isle of Wight, at 7:35 A. M. yesterday, her time of passage being about 6 days 13 hours 25 minutes.

The New-York of the same line has a record of 6 days 11 hours 50 minutes, and the best time made by the Paris is 6 days 16 hours 43 minutes.

State Universalist Association.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The convention proper of the New-York State Universalist Association, held at the Universalist Church in Troy, was opened this morning. The address of welcome was by the Rev. J. D. Corby, pastor of the Troy church. Mayor Wilson of Albany, President of the State Association, responded. The occasional sermon was by the Rev. F. W. Betts of Syracuse.

At the conclusion of the morning session the delegates visited St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to inspect the interior, on the invitation of the rector, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Enos.

Col. Waring's Mercy to a Foreman.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring made public yesterday a letter in which he announced his intention to retain in his department William Leslie, foreman of the Twenty-fourth Section, who had been found guilty of absence without leave.

Col. Waring says he decided not to dismiss Leslie, who is a veteran, because his wife is an invalid and needs all the care that can be given to her.

If Leslie's conduct is unsatisfactory hereafter, he must resign or be dismissed.

Gen. Steinberger at West Point.

WEST POINT, Oct. 2.—Surgeon General Steinberger arrived here this afternoon. A salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor. The Surgeon General will inspect the soldiers and cadet hospitals and the sub-dispensary. Gen. Steinberger was met at the depot by the Adjutant and Major Torney. He saw the football game on the parade ground this afternoon.

To Settle the Monument Site.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Gen. Daniel Sickles, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and Clinton H. Beckwith, as members of the Chickamauga Battlefield Committee, have gone to Washington to see Secretary Lamont with regard to the position of New-York's monument on the top of Lookout Mountain. There is some dispute over the site selected.

FANATICS IN STAMBOUL

Agitators for Redress Made a Deliberate Provocation.

MOSLEM EAGER TO KILL CHRISTIANS

Armenians at the Koumkapon Cathedral Shout for Liberty or Death — A Cartload of Corpses at Night.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying it is believed that ten persons were killed and forty wounded in the streets during the rioting which occurred Monday. Five hundred persons have been arrested on the charge of participating in the rioting.

Among the prisoners are a number of Armenians. These, when arrested, were thrown down, disarmed, beaten, and then bound. One Armenian was struck with a bludgeon and afterward shot and killed. The non-commissioned gendarme officers were about to seize an Armenian near the gate of the Sultan's palace, where the trouble originated, when shots were fired from a crowd of students, and both officers were killed. Several other gendarmes were wounded.

It is stated that eight Armenians were killed within the Ministry of Police, which was attacked by the rioters. A crowd of armed Softas assembled later and threatened to massacre the Armenians. The police, however, dispersed them. The Porte and the palace officials are greatly alarmed. The Ministers have held a meeting to consider the situation, which is threatening. A dinner, which had been arranged at the palace in honor of Prince Albert of Schleswig, has been cancelled.

The French dispatch boat Petrel, which was about to sail for Toulon, has been ordered to remain.

The demonstration of the Armenians had long been prearranged. Copies of the petition against the Government, to present which to the Grand Vizier was the object of the visit of the Armenians to the gate of the palace, were sent to some of the embassies, with an intimation that the petition would be forwarded to the Grand Vizier. The police hearing of this, orders were immediately given to prevent the petition from being presented.

About 2,000 persons assembled in the Koumkapon Cathedral to attend the celebration of the Cross. After the service, twenty Armenian ladies presented to the Patriarch a petition begging him to summon the faithful to go to the Porte to pray that it promptly enforce reforms in Armenia. The Patriarch addressed the assemblage and exhorted them to make no demonstration, inasmuch as it would be contrary to law. He begged them to rely upon himself to do everything possible to secure the desired reforms. Thereupon the crowd shouted: "We have had enough! We want liberty, or death!"

The Patriarch then withdrew, and the Armenians tried to form a procession. but in this they were prevented by the police, who dispersed the crowd into various streets. Later, however, they gathered again at an arranged point. There Major Serwet Bey, aide to the Ministry of Police, addressed them, directing them to leave the petition with him. Some reports say that he insulted the Armenians. At any rate, the latter became incensed and began shouting. Then shots were fired, and Serwet Bey was killed and several gendarmes were wounded. A hand-to-hand fight followed.

The disturbances were renewed on Tuesday, but the details cannot be obtained. It is known, however, that some people were killed. The streets are patrolled by troops, and the guards at the Government offices have been reinforced.

It is stated that the Armenians broke into the law courts and killed two Judges. During the rioting Monday, bullets pierced the carriages of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Police.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News says that an eye-witness of Tuesday's troubles declares that he saw a carload of corpses removed from the Koumkapou district last night.

A Greek messenger, employed at the British Consulate reported that he was at the Grand Zaptie, the principal prison of the city, and saw four dead and eight wounded Armenians brought in. He heard an order given to kill the wounded, which was done. The matter was reported to Sir Philip Currie, the British Minister.

The Daily News estimates the killed at more than twenty. Christian and Moslem fanaticism, it says, is alike aroused, and the trouble may be worse yet, unless energetic measures are taken.

The Standard has a Constantinople dispatch saying that the number of killed is variously estimated at from 30 to 200. The exact number will probably never be known. Many hundreds of persons have been arrested, and the entire Ministry of Justice has been turned into a jail. The ordinary jails are full. The arrests continue. Any Armenian who appears on the streets runs the risk of being imprisoned.

The dispatch adds that many versions are given of the tenor of the Armenian petition. One version is that it was abusive and was intended only as a pretext to enable the conspirators to gain access to the Grand Vizier. The agitators well knew that they would be resisted; hence their action can only be regarded as deliberate, armed provocation, any repetition of which might have the most serious consequences for Christians throughout the Empire. The familiar rumors of an impending massacre are already revived, and the public mind is greatly agitated.

INSURRECTION OF ARMENIANS.

Minister Terrell Thinks the Porte May Restrain Fanaticism.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Olney, late this afternoon, received the following dispatch from Minister Terrell:

"Monday several hundred Armenians marched on the Porte, professedly to ask redress of grievances. The Patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between the Armenians and the police. Probably about sixty Turks and Armenians were killed, among others a Turkish Major, and many were wounded. The Armenians carried pistols.

"Yesterday several more were killed. Last night there were eighty killed. Several hundred have been imprisoned. The Porte had notice of the demonstration, which, it is said, was organized by leaders of the Hunchagist revolutionists, whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think the Porte will be able to restrain fanaticism."

More Milk Dealers Fined.

Several cases in which milk dealers were charged with selling adulterated milk were heard in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and fines were imposed as follows:

Henry Walz, (third offense,) $150; Bertha Katz, $25; Frank Goldstein, $75.

Several cases were dismissed, the Justices saying they would not accept evidence gathered by "stool pigeons."

FEAT OF THE BRITISH BRIG OZA

An Entrance Through the Bocas Cenizas Effected for the Second Time in Seventeen Years.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 2.—Advices from Barranquilla contain the announcement that the British brig Oza from New-York, drawing twelve feet of water, has entered safely the Bocas Cenizas.

This accomplishment is the second in seventeen years. A vessel that attempted it many years ago was wrecked, and the French steamer Amérique was lost on the northeast side.

EX-PREFECT OF CUZCO PUNISHED

Mas's Name Erased from the Peruvian Army List by the Chamber of Deputies—Prices of Manchester Goods.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 2.—The Chamber of Deputies has erased from the army list the name of Mas, who, when he was Caceres's Prefect at Cuzco, made a record as a cruel tyrant.

The prices of Manchester goods have risen 50 per cent.

NO PRIZE FIGHTING IN TEXAS

The Law Prohibiting It Passed Almost Unanimously by Both Houses of the Legislature.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 2.—Corbett and Fitzsimmons must find another place than Texas in which to have their fight for the championship of the world.

The Legislature to-day, by a vote that was practically unanimous in the Senate and only a little less in the House, passed the bill prohibiting prize fighting, and thus accomplished the purpose for which the Governor assembled them in special session.

The vote by which the bill was carried furnishes the strongest proof of the sentiment of the State with reference to prize fighting. The only rallying point of the minority was opposition to the emergency clause which carried the bill into immediate effect. Certain of the members honestly regarded this as an injustice to such of the citizens of Dallas as had spent large sums in anticipation of the fight, and opposed it for that reason alone. Their arguments were not effective, however, and the vote in the House on the final passage of the bill showed but 5 votes in opposition with 107 in its favor.

In the Senate the bill was carried with only 1 negative vote in the 27 that were cast. The Senate made quick work of the measure. It had taken a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon in order that the Dallas people might be given full hearing by the Judiciary Committee. Within fifty-five minutes after reassembling the bill had passed.

The work in the House was not so expeditious. The House is the larger body, and several members desired to be heard upon the Senate bill which was substituted for the House bill then pending. Amid applause a number of amendments were offered. Several were adopted, but these do not change the measure in any material extent except to make it still more effective. As a result of these amendments the bill will be returned to the Senate to-morrow, but its adoption in amended form will be delayed no longer than necessary to call the roll. It will then be sent to the Governor, and when his signature shall have been attached it will become a law.

The bill makes prize fighting a felony, and imposes a punishment upon the principals for every infraction of the law by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two and not more than five years.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH SURPRISED

Mistakes a Salute for the Surgeon General as One for Himself, and Sees a Football Game.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Cannon boomed as the Duke of Marlborough, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Col. and Mrs. Jay crossed the ferry from Garrison's at 1 o'clock to-day. The Duke thought the salute was for him, and his countenance beamed as the party rode up the hill in carriages.

The Surgeon General of the army arrived at the same time by the West Shore Road, and the salute was in his honor. The Duke and his party called upon Col. Ernst, who extended the courtesies of the post to the visitors, and Col. Mills, with Lieut. Cassett, showed them the buildings. The cadets were enthusiastically discussing the merits of a football game, and the Duke saw a genuine American game for the first time. He was so interested in the game that the whole party had crossed the plains before his Grace missed them. He said afterward that football always interested him, and the rough-and-tumble style of the cadet play was different from anything he had ever seen.

The party afterward went to Highland Falls, and are stopping over night at a hotel there. The coach was too big to take across on the ferryboat Highlander. It was left at Garrison's, and will be taken to Fishkill to-morrow, where the party will resume their journey to Tuxedo.

DELAWARE RIVER EEL RACKS TO GO

They Catch Game Fish Put into the Stream by Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—President H. C. Ford of the Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries met President Barnet H. Davis of the New-York Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission by appointment to-night to settle upon a matter which bids fair to deplete the waters of the Delaware of their game fish. Mr. Ford found the upper Delaware River in the vicinity of Port Jervis filled with eel racks. In some places these were built entirely across the river from the New-York to the Pennsylvania shore, and the river being very low, but few fish escaped these weirs.

The Pennsylvania Wardens reported that many game fish were caught, such as black bass, calico bass, and pike. All of these fish were placed in the river by the Pennsylvania commission at a heavy expense.

Mr. Ford maintained that if these eel weirs were allowed to remain in the river the work of the commission will be practically nullified, and that it will be useless to attempt to stock the stream. The Commissioners agreed that as the Delaware at the point where the cause of complaint lies is a boundary stream, and not an inland water, these fish traps will have to go.

One More Election District Now.

Roundsman Hildenbrand of the Bureau of Elections yesterday completed the work of redistricting the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Assembly Districts, which are contained in the Thirteenth Senate District, under the new apportionment by the Board of Aldermen. The redistricting has added one more election district in the city, making the total number 1,392 now.

Sympathetic Strike of Miners.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Two thousand coal miners in the Silver Creek district to-day went out on a sympathy strike. The operators have granted them the 9 cent advance demanded, but they will remain out until all the miners of the district receive the advance.

Gov. Morton Reviews Firemen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2.—Gov. Morton and part of his staff this afternoon reviewed a firemen's parade at Rhinebeck, the occasion being the annual inspection of the Fire Department of that village.

MUST UNITE OR LOSE

Only One Way to Defeat Tammany Hall in This Campaign.

DR. PARKHURST FEELS CONFIDENT

Chamber of Commerce Expected to Take Action at Its Meeting to be Held To-day.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB'S HASTY ACTION

Club F May Refuse to Indorse the Candidates and Withdraw from the Convention.

It is expected that the Chamber of Commerce will take action at its meeting to-day looking toward the effecting of a combination of all political parties and organizations in the city opposed to Tammany.

The meeting will be a stated one, but after the routine business has been finished a report on the necessity for bringing all those opposed to Tammany together and making a common fight for the Hall's defeat will be presented by a committee consisting of Messrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, J. Harsen Rhoades, and J. Edward Simmons.

In speaking of to-day's meeting, without stating that any action had been arranged for, President Alexander E. Orr said yesterday:

"The Chamber of Commerce will meet to-morrow afternoon and hold its regular meeting. What action will be taken in matters political I cannot predict.

"I do hope, however, that the members of the Chamber of Commerce will take as active a part in the coming campaign in the interests of good government as they did last year, for I feel that in a large measure they accomplished a great deal for the cause of municipal reform.

"What members are now doing individually in that direction I cannot say, but I hope they will not flag one whit in their interest for the cause they championed last year."

Mr. Orr intimated that the Chamber of Commerce might take some action regarding Dr. Parkhurst's suggestion for the formation of a new Committee of Seventy.

THINKS THE SITUATION BRIGHTER.

Dr. Parkhurst Places Faith in the Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was occupied a large part of yesterday in attending to matters connected with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which he is the pastor, and he denied himself to callers most of the day. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called last night, however, Dr. Parkhurst found time to talk about the proposed fusion ticket.

"The impression has been conveyed through the medium of some of the afternoon papers," he said, "that I was going to give out a statement this evening concerning the anti-Tammany movement and my suggestion to Mr. Smith respecting a mass meeting and the creation of a new Committee of Seventy. This is entirely erroneous. It is not possible for me to make such a statement, and it is absolutely certain that no definite announcement of the progress of the plans toward a fusion of those elements opposed to Tammany Hall can be made until after to-morrow's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The work, however, is in good hands, and I think I can say it is going on steadily in the direction we desire. Something may be done after the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow which will show that this day has not been lost in inactivity.

"The situation, moreover, is brighter in two respects than it was a day or two ago. First, unmistakable evidence is given that the community is interested and ready to repeat the work of a year ago.

"Somewhat erroneously, it has been assumed that the people who cast the decisive votes last Fall had sunk into a state of apathy, and that the politicians' theory of a revival of public interest one year in ten was to be proved true once more. I am convinced from what I see and hear and read that this Fall politically will be exactly like the last, provided that we are given a good ticket and an honest combination without trickery or deceit.

"The other circumstance that has served to brighten the aspect for me is the attitude of the politicians toward a combination, and toward the moral elements of the population. These practical experts and readers of signs evidently perceive the probability of a general popular interest in these doings, respect the inevitable force of such an interest, and acknowledge the deciding weight of the independent, disinterested voter. They want that vote, and in order to obtain it are not averse to making sacrifices

are still making strenuous efforts to maintain the same attitude. They, however, are not altogether successful, the strong public sentiment against their action and the talk yesterday of secession having a noticeably depressing effect. That they are not confident of their position was implied yesterday, when several members of the Executive Committee announced that while they had selected the two candidates to fill the vacancies on their ticket, it was not at all probable that they would be nominated at to-morrow night's adjourned convention, but that a further adjournment would probably be taken until Monday. The names of the two prospective candidates none of the members of the committee will divulge.

The resignation of Wheeler H. Peckham was accepted yesterday by the Executive Committee, but his successor was not appointed. The committee, however, chose a committee to look after the work of the campaign and to open headquarters. The present headquarters of the Good Government Club young men are in Preble Tucker's office, at 111 Broadway, just four floors above that occupied by Richard Croker. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called there yesterday, it was practically deserted, and it continued so all day.

L. J. Callanan, President of Good Government Club F, is one of those who deplore the action of the Good Government Clubs Convention.

"I cannot for the life of me understand," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "why a man should butt his head against a stone wall instead of working around it, and this is just what has been done.

"The Campaign Committee of Club F held a meeting last night and has asked me to call a special meeting of the club for to-morrow night. I have issued the call.

"The feeling in our club is very strong against the action taken by the convention, and, if the meeting held last night is an indication of the way things are going, I should not be at all surprised if we are ordered to go out. By that I mean to secede from the convention, and decline to support the ticket.

"I think Dr. Parkhurst's suggestion of forming a new Committee of Seventy an admirable one. In fact, I have always maintained that it was the greatest mistake ever made in politics that the original Committee of Seventy should have been permitted to disband.

"I am going to the meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon. My opinion will not be changed that in nominating the ticket these well-intentioned but impetuous members of the Good Government Clubs have made a most serious blunder.

"Mr. Miller's statement is a mistake. There were nine delegates from Club F at the convention. Six voted against the adoption of Mr. Tucker's resolution and three in favor of it. I have been opposed to the Good Government Clubs putting up a ticket because I was firmly convinced that they could not elect a ticket of their own."

Preble Tucker, Secretary of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, who is credited with having engineered the movement that resulted in the convention nominating a ticket despite the protests of Wheeler H. Peckham, Everett P. Wheeler, Arthur Von Briesen, and others, is apparently impervious to the criticism that has been passed upon the action of the convention, for, in talking of the matter yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"Life is too short to answer all the criticisms that have been passed upon our action. I am more than ever convinced that we did the right thing, and as events begin to shape themselves it would seem apparent that we did the best thing. I see that people are beginning to come around to our way of thinking, and I believe the numbers will be materially increased within the next few days."

Francis Skinner, the Assistant Secretary of the council, said:

"There is no possibility of the Good Government Convention receding from the position, no matter how great the opposition, or how many members of the Executive Committee resign. The ticket has been nominated, our candidates are standing by us, and we shall stand by them.

"While the convention will meet again Friday night for the purpose of completing the ticket, it is possible that this may not be done at that time, and an adjournment may be taken until Monday. But the ticket will certainly be completed and all the persons who have been nominated will stand by it.

"I am sorry there is a possibility of Good Government Club F seceding, but it cannot be helped. We have taken our stand and are determined to maintain our position independent of what others may say or do, and of any opposition or criticism."

George W. Miller the editor of The Good Government Bulletin, who is a member of Good Government Club F, speaking of the proposed repudiation of the ticket by that club, said:

"President Callanan has all along been known to be averse to the Good Government Clubs taking any action. He was very angry when six of the eight delegates who he had expected would vote for the appointment of a Conference Committee instead of putting up a municipal ticket, turned around and voted for the ticket.

"The rumors that our ticket is likely to lose its candidates by resignation are mere guesswork. I believe that all our candidates will stand by us."

Dr. Rothchild, Secretary of the Executive Committee, was also of the opinion that the candidates would be loyal to the ticket.

"I have not heard," he said, "that any of the nominees has said he would resign in favor of candidates of a possible fusion ticket, but this may say, or any of the gentlemen on our ticket are of so high a character that in the public interest they would be perfectly willing to resign. In the case of a great public uprising, I may frankly say, speaking for myself and not for the organization, that I do not believe the Good Government Clubs would put a straw in its way. Our aim is to provide the best men for the municipal offices.

"It is impossible, perhaps, to construct an ideal ticket, but we have put good men in the field, and it cannot be complete the ticket with men of similar character, why then the ticket will remain incomplete."

The meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday was held in the meeting hall of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was fairly well attended. Chairman Charles Stewart Davison presided, and those present included R. Fulton Cutting, L. J. Callanan, Preble Tucker, De Forest Grant, M. D. Rothchild, Francis Skinner, George M. Cassatt, J. H. C. Nevius, and James R. Burnett.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted for an hour and a half. At its termination it was announced that the most important business transacted was the appointment of a Campaign Committee to conduct the campaign on behalf of the Good Government clubs, and with power to open headquarters. The committee consists of George M. Cassatt, M. D. Rothchild, Preble Tucker, William Jay Schieffelin, and Edwin Jr. These members have power to add to the committee.

Secretary Rothchild admitted that the committee had received Mr. Peckham's resignation and had sent him a reply regretting that he felt obliged to take that course. The resignation was accepted, but no action was taken toward filling the vacancy, for the reason that the committee is in doubt as to whether the convention had given it the power to appoint a successor to any member resigning. Therefore, the question will remain open until Friday.

James R. Burnett is authority for the statement that two candidates were selected by the committee to fill the vacancies on the ticket, but he and his colleagues on the Executive Committee resolutely declined to mention the names of the men selected. The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow at 3:30 P. M.

MUST BE A COMBINATION.

Failure to Unite Would Be to Give Tammany the Victory.

The situation as it will be in this city at the coming election was stated yesterday by a prominent Democrat who has been opposed to Tammany for many years to be as follows:

"Tammany will poll about as many votes this year as last, for, although, through internal dissensions, it has lost, it has lost or will lose about 20,000 votes, it will almost make good its loss by the German votes it will get because of the excise question, from among those who voted against it last year.

"This will give Tammany a formidable vote to be reckoned with—something over 100,000. It is true that it will lose some votes that it had last year because of the loss of the departments, but it will not do to count too confidently on this.

"Then, again, the vote this year is not likely to be nearly as large as it was last year—240,000 I should think at the outside—and as a light vote has always been a Tammany vote, this must also be considered.

"The new ballot, I think, will make a difference, as will the new method of registering, and as very many persons do not care to be classed as illiterates, they will abstain from voting. Tammany will instruct its voters, and the ballot may thereby be made to work in its favor.

"These reasons, it seems to me, are sufficient to show the absolute necessity for a combination, if it is desired to keep Tammany from electing its ticket.

"The Republicans cannot by any possibility elect their ticket, if they go it alone

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

—it is out of the realm of possibilities—and if there are three or four tickets in the field, it will be hardly worth while to vote any of them."

The sentiment among those who gave so much of their time and energy to defeat Tammany last year, and who have considered the situation from all standpoints, is in favor of combining all those opposed to Tammany once more and taking from it the only lucrative offices that it holds in the county.

Simon Sterne, when asked to express his opinion on the present political situation yesterday, said:

"I do not think it would do much good to call the Committee of Seventy together again, as it is too late, even if the members were willing to serve. While a combination should be made to defeat Tammany, it will be more difficult to get all the elements to join this year than it was last year, for the reason that the public is not aroused to the same extent that it was then.

"It was not the Committee of Seventy that defeated Tammany in the election of Mayor Strong; it was the strength of the public opinion that was behind it. Therefore, with a sufficiently strong public sentiment this year, Tammany can be defeated without a Committee of Seventy. Such a sentiment should be aroused, or the various political organizations will simply take action to keep themselves from disintegration—to preserve their being.

"The Good Government Clubs nominated their ticket, a ticket to which no exception can be taken, to preserve their organization. They are striving for the ideal in politics. Their motive is to be commended, but we cannot have the ideal, and to say that you must have it is to put yourself outside the contest. Their principles are such as all must admit to be proper, but to preserve their organization and to emphasize their principles, they should not do that which makes a partial success impossible.

"Principle and organization are well, but neither should be adhered to so closely that nothing will suffice but the obtaining of the ideal.

"I believe a combination can be made and Tammany defeated if the various organizations go about it in the proper spirit and do not want to do the impossible. They should unite, each making proper concessions.

"The German-Americans may not feel so much like making a general fight this year as they did last, because of the excise question, but there is no reason why they should not join on administrative offices with the other organizations and select such candidates for the Senate and Assembly as they choose. There is no reason that they should let one thing interfere with the other.

"It goes without saying, I think, that unless all unite against Tammany its ticket will be elected."

Everett P. Wheeler said: "I believe that all outside of Tammany should get together at once. The various political party organizations should confer with the Good Government Clubs and arrange a ticket that will be satisfactory to all. The Good Government men will not be so unreasonable as to prevent the defeat of Tammany by standing out for the ticket that they have already nominated, when they fully consider the case and see the need for co-operation at this time.

"It may be thought impossible by some to combine on Assembly nominations, because of the excise question, but there surely is nothing in the excise question to prevent all from combining on the general ticket.

"It is the duty of all political parties to appoint committees to confer on the ticket and produce one that all can support. If the various parties wish to try it alone on Senators and Assemblymen let them do so, but do not jeopardize success on the local ticket by hasty individual action.

"The Good Government Clubs, by their action, have emphasized the necessity for a combination, and have called public attention to it. They have indicated what the result will be without it."

Gustav H. Schwab, who was a member of the last Committee of Seventy, said: "I doubt if it would be possible to get the Committee of Seventy, constituted as it was last year, to do the work that it then did, even if it could be gotten together again. The great amount of time and labor given to the campaign interferes with one to a great extent with our private businesses. This year the offices are not of so much importance, although the principle is the same, and those who neglected private interests for public ones in 1894 could not possibly be aroused to the same extent this year.

"But, aside from the Committee of Seventy, a united, determined effort should be made by all who are opposed to Tammany to defeat it again. The situation is not the same as it was last year, because of the excise question. That complicates it somewhat, but should not prevent those in favor of good government from combining on candidates for legislative offices, that we may get proper legislation next Winter. We want much that we failed to get last Winter, and must get it, if at all, through legislators who will recognize, and also vote for, the city's needs.

"The Republican organization has taken a stand that may affect the situation somewhat; it has certainly added a complication to it by stating that it will not combine with Tammany's enemies, whereas last year it was willing to aid those who were making the fight outside of political lines. This must be considered, and efforts must be made to have the organization join again with those whose only object is the welfare of the public. I think that with a little effort an effective combination can be made."

Joseph H. Choate said: "I most decidedly favor a co-operation of all political bodies that will unite against Tammany."

John S. Wise said: "There is only one thing for us to do, and that is, have a union ticket. It would certainly defeat Tammany and would also strengthen every legislative candidate."

Frederic Taylor said: "This is the same old fight, over again, for decent government, and it can only be won by uniting all good citizens without regard to party or politics. Those who united and downed Tammany should unite again to keep it down. We set an example last year that we should not be the first ones to ignore. The force of the example will be lost if we permit Tammany to triumph this year. We cannot afford to take any risks. Combine, nominate a ticket made up of honest and capable men, and win."

John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, said: "A union ticket is the only thing that will beat Tammany Hall. Without it, we will go back to the mire and corruption from which we so gloriously emerged last year. A union ticket made up of representative and unexceptionable candidates would undoubtedly receive the support of a majority of the Good Government Clubs members, in spite of the fact that these people have named a ticket of their own. I believe in united action. It must be a campaign of the lovers and defenders of good, clean, honest government against Tammany Hall, and all who desire to perpetuate the overthrow of this corrupt and altogether undesirable body should come together under one common banner, and exert all their energies to the one common end. Dr. Parkhurst's idea of a new Committee of Seventy to direct and carry on the work on the lines laid down by the old committee is a good one, but I doubt if there is time to organize such a committee and go over the field before election day. The time, to my mind, is altogether too short. Better decide to work as a unit and unite all the forces that are opposed to Tammany, and proceed just as we did a year ago. This would insure victory for reform, and be the basis for a solid and formidable anti-Tammany organization, that could hereafter be depended upon to oppose and render absolutely impossible the return to power of boss and corrupt rule."

David Seligman of J. & W. Seligman, bankers, said: "An anti-Tammany ticket this time, by all means. Continue on the same line that gave us our present reform administration. Tammany can be routed in no other way. Put aside all local and personal differences, and agree upon a ticket—then go in and win."

W. R. Montgomery, Republican leader in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, said: "Every Republican who wishes to see Tammany beaten will recognize the necessity for a combination ticket. No argument can be advanced for a straight ticket."

Frederick M. Littlefield said: "A union ticket is the thing. We all know what the Republican vote of the city is. I look upon the action of the Good Government Clubs as hasty. The candidates were well chosen, yet the young men should have listened to the advice of such leaders as Wheeler H. Peckham and Everett P. Wheeler. Every advantage should be taken of the disaffection in Tammany Hall."

William H. Bellamy, former Secretary of the Republican County Committee, said: "There are two reasons why I favor a union ticket. First, the Republican Party is not strong enough to elect a ticket against a united Democracy. Second, many thousand Republicans who are not connected with the party organization earnestly believe in a continuance of the reform movement of last Fall, and victory can only be obtained by a combination of the opponents of Tammany Hall. These Republicans, in case a straight Republican ticket should be nominated, would feel that possibly a deal had been made with Tammany Hall and would therefore become discouraged and apathetic, and probably take no interest in the campaign. A victory can only be achieved by a full vote of the Republican Party, and in addition the votes of those who are in favor of reform in city government."

Richard E. Cochran said: "Union by all means. I am afraid we are beaten, and the only way I see of winning against the tiger is to get all of its opponents into line. On general lines, I am a Republican of the sort that believes in no compromise in National or State affairs—win if we can honorably; if not, go down with guns booming and flags flying. But not in municipal matters. Strong has given us a good administration. He has made fewer mistakes than might have been expected. No one can deny that the city is better even for the short period of the seven months of his rule. It is no time to swap now. If he is to be permitted to try out his plans of reform, it can only be done by uniting all forces opposed to Tammany."

Paul D. Cravath said: "I see no reason why the various political bodies opposed to Tammany should not combine upon a ticket which would call out all the voters. It seems to me that the action of the Good Government Clubs in rushing into the field with a ticket of their own was not in accordance with the principles on which those clubs are supposed to be founded."

Dr. E. J. Tucker, a Republican leader in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, said: "You can say for me that I favor a union ticket most strongly, and that I believe it very unwise to indulge in this straight ticket talk. The people want to vote with us, but we are only driving them away when we insist on putting none but Republicans on our local ticket. The straight ticket element should remember that they are not only imperiling success for our local candidates, but also for our State ticket. There are any number of Republicans not closely indentified with the party organization who cannot be aroused in behalf of a straight ticket, and their co-operation is necessary, I believe, to success."

MAY AGREE ON CANDIDATES.

Government Clubs Committee Ready to Fix on Men for Assembly.

The Assembly Nominating Committee of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Districts and the Fifteenth Senatorial Districts of the Good Government Clubs met at the headquarters of Club A, 722 Lexington Avenue, last night. Carl Schurz Petrasch presided.

The committee met behind closed doors and at the conclusion announced that a committee of five was appointed to confer with all anti-Tammany factions, and possibly agree with these factions on candidates for the Assembly and Senate.

In case such an agreement could not be made, the committee was empowered to nominate independent candidates, subject to the approval of the Good Government Clubs interested.

The committee which will have this work in hand consists of James R. Burnell, De Forest Grant, B. A. Sands, R. W. G. Welling, and Charles H. Strong.

The convention for the nomination of candidates will be held at the clubhouse Oct. 9, at 8 P. M.

RECEIVES ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

Chairman Hinkley Brings Good News to the City.

Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, was at the Murray Hill Hotel last night.

"I will be able to say to-morrow or the day after where the Democratic headquarters in this city will be. We have two or three places under consideration."

"What reports do you hear about the Democratic State ticket?"

"I have received many from various sections of the State, and they are all of a character to encourage me very much."

"Have you received any resignations from the Erie members of the State Committee?"

"No. I have received no resignation whatever from Buffalo. I have not even got the resignation of Judge Hinson, of which so much has been said."

"Will the State Committee take any steps to bring about harmony on the Senate and Assembly nominations in this city?"

"We will try to bring about harmony when the time comes."

Bartholdi Statue an Emblem.

The General Committee of the Tammany bolters of the Eleventh Assembly District met last night at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street. The Bartholdi Statue was adopted by them as an emblem for the ticket which they intend putting in the field.

Chairman Delany announced that the Treasury was empty; that funds were needed to carry on the fight, and appealed to the members for contributions. Very few responded. Meetings will be held throughout the district until election.

PITTSBURG WANTS A CONVENTION

Senator Quay's Committee Will Work for the Smoky City.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Prominent Republicans from every section of the State were here to-day, and the liveliest sort of activity prevailed at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. The occasion was a meeting of the State Committee, and a conference of the Executive Commitee of that body, which was recently appointed by Chairman Quay. Mr. Quay arrived this morning.

The Executive Committee was in session from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Senator Quay presided. There were three things in particular which the committee discussed at length. They were, legislation looking to reform; rules for the party organization, and booming Pittsburg as the city for the National Convention.

A resolution was adopted urging the State Committee to appoint a sub-committee on legislation on the reforms suggested in the platform of the late State Convention. This committee, it was understood, should be composed of members of the Legislature.

Another resolution adopted suggested that the party should have rules to regulate and systematize the State machinery, so that the clashing that marked the late unpleasantness would be avoided in the future. It was decided to ask the State Committee to appoint a committee to prepare these rules, and report to the next State Convention.

A resolution was adopted in furtherance of Pittsburg's boom as the place for holding the National Convention next year.

Baltimore Supervisors Accused.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—Gov. Brown this morning began the public hearing of the testimony in support of the charges brought by the Reform League against the Democratic members of the Baltimore Board of Supervisors of Elections. The petition presented to the Governor a few days ago prayed for the removal of William H. Bians, President of the board, and his associate, George H. Cairns, for incompetency and gross misconduct. No decision was reached.

New-Jersey Nominations.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 2.—At the Morris County Republican Convention held here to-day, John B. Vreeland of this place received the nomination for State Senator and ex-Mayor Charles K. Hopkins of Boonton and Joseph B. Righter of Rockaway were nominated for the Assembly.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS ORGANIZED

State Committee Chooses Officers—Colored Voters Enthusiastic.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 2.—The State Democratic Committee met this afternoon. Ex-Senator Rufus Blodgett said that the rumors that he would not serve were incorrect. Edward F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank of this city, was elected Chairman unanimously, Willard Fisk of Hudson Secretary, and William Pintard of Monmouth Assistant Secretary. Mr. Pintard will have charge of the committee rooms, which will be established permanently in Taylor's Hotel.

Mr. Young made a brief speech, in which he said he had no doubt of the election of Chancellor McGill, the nomination having been received with enthusiasm throughout the State.

The committee received a communication from the New-Jersey Colored Democratic Association congratulating the party upon its candidate, and saying that the association would establish a headquarters at Trenton and work zealously for the election of Chancellor McGill.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

"Absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manufactured."

GEN. S. H. HURST, *late Ohio Food Commissioner.*

FAVORS A UNION TICKET

Fusion Is Advocated by the State Democracy's Committee.

FOR LOCAL OPTION ON THE EXCISE

Some Talk of Possible Candidates—Conference Committee Not Appointed—The Dates for the Conventions Fixed.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that a sincere effort should be made to effect a union of all citizens who do not wish this city to again become subject to the rule of Tammany Hall."

This resolution was adopted at last night's meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy, held at the headquarters, 28 West Twenty-third Street. When it was offered for consideration at the close of the meeting, William F. Grote, the leader in the Twelfth District, said:

"I move as an amendment that that resolution be tabled."

Ex-Secretary Fairchild, who was presiding, ruled that Mr. Grote's motion was not an amendment.

"Then I move that the resolution be tabled anyway," said Mr. Grote.

"Second the motion," said Assemblyman Jacob Kunzenmann, leader in the Fourteenth District.

The motion to table was overwhelmingly defeated, only Grote and Kunzenmann voting for it.

The resolution was then adopted. No conference committee was appointed, but this can be attended to later. It has been a foregone conclusion since the Democratic State Convention that the State Democracy would go into another anti-Tammany union if one was arranged. Messrs. Grote and Kunzenmann said, after the meeting, that they did not propose to support Republicans. They are both looking for legislative nominations.

Some of the leaders of the State Democracy believe that, if an anti-Tammany union is effected, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott will be named as one of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court. Others are of the opinion that Mr. Scott can do more for the organization in his present place, and that it would be better for the State Democracy if one of its men could be nominated for Register.

It was decided to call the County Committee together to-morrow night in Cooper Union, and dates for the various conventions were fixed as follows:

City and County Convention—Monday, Oct. 7, Cooper Union.

Tenth Congressional District Convention—Saturday, Oct. 5, 258 West Twenty-third Street.

Senatorial District Conventions—Oct. 8.

Assembly District Conventions—Oct. 9.

It will be noticed that the County Convention will be held on the same night as the Republican Convention, provided the latter adjourns to-night.

This business being disposed of, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott said that it was proper that the organization should state its position clearly upon the excise question, and for this purpose he offered the following resolution:

The Executive Committee recommend to the County Convention the adoption of the following resolution:

The present excise law was fathered and introduced in the Legislature by a Tammany Hall Assemblyman, and was passed at a time when Tammany Hall held undisputed control of all branches of the law-making powers. So long as Tammany Hall controlled the Police Department and the Police Courts, this onerous and oppressive statute was freely used as a means for levying blackmail, for coercing and oppressing political opponents, for favoring and protecting political friends, and for collecting political assessments.

The New-York State Democracy insists that every citizen is entitled, by the fact of his citizenship, to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with the welfare of the community, who desire on that day to enjoy some orderly and harmless recreation.

We therefore favor, and will endeavor to secure such a modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partisanship, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself by popular vote whether the sale of food, beverages, and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

This was adopted unanimously. Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner presided during the early part of last night's meeting. Later, ex-Secretary Fairchild came in and took the chair.

On the report of the Law Committee it was decided that all nominations should be made by conventions. This includes the State ticket. The Chair was authorized to appoint a Finance Committee of seven. The report of the Credentials Committee on the contests arising out of the primaries in the Twentieth and Thirty-third Assembly Districts was adopted, and the contest in the Fifteenth District was referred to the Sub-Executive Committee.

A crowd of contestants from the Thirty-third District, representing the John J. Collins Association, filled the outer rooms of the headquarters, and when they found they could not have their way they left cheering for Tammany.

EX-JUDGE BROWN NOT TO RUN.

Will Not Be a Tammany Candidate for Supreme Court Nomination.

The Tammany situation as to the judiciary nominations was cleared up yesterday to the extent that it was announced upon good authority that ex-Judge Browne, who is ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan's law partner, was not to be a candidate for one of the Supreme Court nominations.

There was some gossip to the effect that Judge Joseph E. Newburger might get one of the nominations for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. The general opinion seemed to be, however, that he would be renominated for the City Court.

The Tammany Executive committee will meet this afternoon at the Wigwam, and so will the Committees on Finance, Law, Printing, and Correspondence and Resolutions.

Richard Croker, who is acting in an advisory capacity to his friends in Tammany, is going to visit the Atlanta Exposition and the Belle Meade Farm, in Tennessee, before his return to Europe. He certainly will not start on his Southern journey before he registers, and probably not until after election day.

"Are you taking any interest in politics?" Mr. Croker was asked yesterday by a wag.

"I am taking the same interest in politics that any other citizen does," Mr. Croker replied.

If every citizen was run after as much by politicians nowadays as is Mr. Croker it would be a very busy community.

The fact is, that Mr. Croker is the Court of Appeals for all questions of importance that arise in Tammany. It is also a fact that some folks are running to him for his advice in little matters of detail that make him very weary.

There was considerable talk about Tammany Hall yesterday concerning the strange thing that happened to Edward V. Skinner, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, at the primary election on Tuesday night. Although the leader of the district, his ticket of delegates did not go through, Matthew F. Donohue, the associate leader, sprung an opposition ticket, and so did James E. Kelly. Mr. Skinner's ticket got 31 votes, Mr. Donohue's 165, and Mr. Kelly's 25. It is said that Mr. Kelly really helped the Donohue ticket, and that Clifford Boesse lent his assistance also. Mr. Skinner and his friends will thus have little or nothing to say in the Senatorial and Assembly convention of the district, and it is not probable that Mr. Skinner will desire to continue as leader.

REPUBLICANS FOR FUSION

Looks as if They Would Not Name a Straight Ticket.

BROOKFIELD MEN READY FOR UNION

Plan to Have the Convention Meet To-night and Adjourn to Monday —Attitude Toward the Anti-Tammany Forces.

Mr. Platt and his machine are getting ready for a union ticket, if one can be arranged satisfactorily in this city. From yesterday's developments in the political field the chances last night were that the Republicans will not nominate a straight party ticket.

This is the plan apparently decided upon: The Republican Convention will meet to-night, organize, and adjourn until Monday.

The informal conference of all the Platt Republican district leaders was held last night at Terrace Garden. Edward Lauterbach presided. The session, which was an executive one, lasted from 8 until 11:55.

At the close of the meeting, Frederick S. Gibbs said that a committee from the Brookfield wing, consistsing of John J. Collins, Robert Miller, Benjamin Oppenheimer, and F. H. Daly, had come to the meeting and announced that at a conference of the Brookfield Republicans, held at 215 East Forty-fifth Street early in the evening, fusion was heartily favored, but the Republican County ticket would be supported, and the action of the convention would be abided by in any event.

It was decided that at to-night's convention, Edward Lauterbach would be the temporary Chairman, and W. W. Whitney and Saul Rosenthal temporary Secretaries. Alexander T. Mason will be permanent Chairman. The convention will adjourn until Monday, after organization, and a nominating committee of one from each district will select candidates. Mr. Gibbs asserted that fusion, the platform, and excise matters were not subjects of discussion.

It had been the opinion of a conference of leaders in the afternoon, that in spite of all that has been said for a straight ticket, a little union would be a good thing.

The Republican leaders have their eye on the Steckler Democracy, and some of them are in favor of a union ticket which will give the Stecklers a place on the ticket. There is but one idea in the Steckler mind in discussing the make-up of such a ticket, and that is that Alfred Steckler shall have a Judgeship. Some of the Republicans are willing to give him the nomination for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to the advisability of this.

The Republicans are also looking toward the State Democracy They would be more inclined to consider this latter organization with more seriousness if they were assured thing that they would not be asked to give one of the Supreme Court Judgeships to Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott. The Lauterbach Republicans do not want to do this. Some of the other faction are in favor of doing it.

Mayor Strong's friends say that the Mayor would not be displeased to see such a thing brought about. Platt Republicans do not like to help elevate Mr. Scott, with the probability that Mayor Strong would name another State Democracy man or a Brookfield Republican as Mr. Scott's successor.

In bringing their forces together, the Platt Republicans who control the local organization, found yesterday that they must make a little fusion within their own party ranks. The Brookfield element was desired as co-laborers in the vineyard. Accordingly some of the Platt men, possibly Mr. Lauterbach, though he does not admit it, went to Mayor Strong and asked him to take a hand in the work of making up a ticket. Mayor Strong says that he refused to take part in the proceedings. He admitted that he was interested in seeing a combination ticket against Tammany Hall, but he said he had made no promises when the ticket was made up last year, and he was not disposed to be one of the participants in making them now.

The action of the Brookfield men last night leads to the conclusion that both elements will act together in securing fusion.

It has been proposed by the Republicans that a resolution be introduced at the County Convention indorsing Mayor Strong. If the Lauterbach men have their way about it, this will not be done. If the Brookfield men insist, there will be a flat test of strength. The Platt men think that any such action would be construed as indorsing Commissioner Roosevelt, and any such thing as that would be worse than declaring with emphasis for the excise plank in the Republican platform.

Republicans in this city will not do that so long as they have the slightest hope of any union with the German-American Reform Union. The attitude of that organization will not be definitely known until the return to this country of Oswald Ottendorfer. He is now on the ocean, and is expected to reach this port on Friday.

Candidates are coming into prominence in large numbers.

Ex-Police Justice Taintor for County Clerk and Thomas L. Hamilton for Register are most prominently spoken of among the Republicans.

Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, and E. B. Amend, the latter representing the German Reform Union, were put out yesterday as a possible "slate," in case a union of forces were made between the Stecklers, the Republicans, and the Germans.

The O'Brien Democracy is said to be willing to make an anti-Tammany combination without representation on the ticket. It is the idea of prominent members of that organization that certain appointive places in the Register's office would be all that could be expected.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Senate.

Twenty-third District—George R. Dickey, Democrat.

Thirty-first District—Hiram Walworth, Democrat.

Forty-second District—J. Henry Metcalf, Democrat.

Twenty-second District—Charles P. McClelland, Democrat.

Second District—Theodore Koehler Gleason, Democrat.

Assembly.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—Third District—Henry J. Best, Democrat.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Second District—Louis Bedell, Republican.

QUEENS COUNTY.—First District—James Robinson, Gleason Democrat.

Second District—William E. Everett, Democrat; Amos A. Witzell, Gleason Democrat.

Third District—Sydney Harris, Democrat; Henry M. Stanton, Gleason Democrat.

MONROE COUNTY.—Second District—James M. E. O'Grady, Republican.

Third District—W. W. Armstrong, Republican.

Supreme Court.

Eighth District—Robert C. Titus, Democrat; Myron H. Peck, Jr., Democrat; A. A. Vandusen, Democrat.

Pennsylvania, 40; Bucknell, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Bucknell to-day at football in a game of two twenty-minute halves by the score of 40 to 0. The Bucknell eleven put up a strong game, allowing the university team to score but one touch-down and a goal in the second half.

Hood's Pills prevent and cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, and all Liver Troubles. 25 cents.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

P. J. GLEASON HAS AN AXE

Long Island City Followers Give It to Him and Name Him for Mayor.

SCRAMBLE TO BE THE NOMINATOR

The Ex-Mayor's "Harmony" Glance and Its Power—Music, Cheers, Spasms, Speeches, and Then—Beer.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 2.—Bonfires and music accompanied the nomination of Patrick Jerome Gleason for Mayor to-night. The convention was held in the Queens County Court House, and long before the hour for assembling the big courtroom and the gallery held many spectators. A crowd filled the open space in front of the building and listened to the band until the hour for opening the convention arrived.

Among the first to put in appearance was ex-Mayor Gleason. He was greeted with volley after volley of cheers. The Court House square was ablaze with fires, and as he ascended the steps the band played "Hail to the Chief."

When the convention was called to order there was not room enough for another person to get into either courtroom or galleries. The size of the gathering surprised everybody present. One man said it was the best-dressed crowd he had ever seen at a Gleason convention, and there was truth in his words.

Before the City Convention was called the party's County Convention was organized. Mr. Gleason was Chairman. Every time he said anything it was applauded. Every move he made was the signal for more applause. Harmony was everywhere in the courtroom. There was not a dissenting voice when it came to voting. If there was indication of one Mr. Gleason looked at the threatening dissenter, who changed his mind without delay.

The first business transacted was the adoption of a resolution indorsing the action of the Syracuse Convention, that declined to recognize the existence of the Gleasonites.

The convention nominated the following county ticket: County Superintendent of the Poor, William Marra of Flushing; Coroner, Henry Duryea of Oyster Bay.

Theodore Koehler of this city was nominated for Senator from this district, and James Robinson of this city was nominated for member of Assembly from this district; Second District, Amos A. Witzel of College Point; Third District, Henry M. Stanton of North Hempstead.

After the ticket had been completed Louis Welling of this city moved that the emblem of the Gleason ticket be a battleaxe. The mention of the word axe sent the convention and spectators off into three cheers for the next Mayor, and the building trembled with the applause.

When quiet had been restored Mr. Welling spoke of the work accomplished by axes in general, and of the particular work accomplished by Mr. Gleason with an axe.

When the City Convention was called the delegates became restless for the time of making nominations to arrive. It looked as if each delegate was trying to get ahead of the other in placing Mr. Gleason's name before the convention, and enough it all the former Mayor sat on the Judge's bench watching the convention through his eye glasses, while harmony was everywhere.

Louis Welling was nominated for Supervisor by acclamation. When the Chairman announced that nominations for Mayor were in order, fully twenty voices named Mr. Gleason at once. As many more seconded the nomination, and then the convention had a spasm. While some cheered, others whistled, and above the din could be heard the band outside playing the "Gleason Grand March."

Mr. Gleason stood up during it all, his face lighted by one of his old-time smiles. It was a moment of triumph for the ex-Mayor. He was about entering into another struggle with his old enemies, the Jeffersonians, and he looked just chock full of fight.

After the cheers, the whistling, and the music had had a good long turn at it, some one moved that the nominations should be declared closed. This was in a sense a useless motion, for who ever heard of a Gleason convention nominating anybody but Patrick Jerome Gleason for Mayor? The thought of such a thing would give a delegate heart failure, especially if Mr. Gleason was gazing at him with his "harmony" look.

The nominations were closed with more cheers, whistling, and music. Then Louis Welling told the delegates that he had hoped to have the honor of nominating Mr. Gleason, but he was not quick enough. He said that if Mr. Gleason was elected everybody would know who was Mayor, and that his administration would give a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor. The speaker said he hoped Mr. Gleason would have a chance to cut away the present rottenness in the city government, and with his axe cut a clear pathway of progress.

The convention proceeded to complete the ticket and made these nominations: Alderman at Large, First District, Owen Clarke; Alderman at Large, Second District, Owen Woods; Overseer of the Poor, Hugo Schmidt; City Constable, John J. Gorman; Game Constable, Martin O'Shaughnessey.

Then came what the crowd had been anxious for—a speech by the nominee for Mayor. When Mr. Gleason stood up there was wild cheering and applause. He stated that he intended to make only a few remarks. He said that it was his fifth nomination for Mayor, and that he fully believed he had been elected the fourth time he ran. He hoped to be elected again, having come forth because the newspapers had said the people wanted him.

"If I am elected," he continued, "you will see the same old man in the chair, but I will not hand out tea like my neighbor across the water. I will give you something better to drink.

"I am not a reformer. I have nothing to reform. You were to drop from every platform in this city that in three months I would be in Sing Sing, but it is now nearly three years and I am still here.

The ex-Mayor spoke of the lack of ample school accommodations, and announced that he would build more school houses and take the children out of the bar rooms and grocery stores hired for school rooms by the present city administration.

After the speech, the convention adopted resolutions expressing their faith in the candidate and his ability to battle with the Long Island Railroad.

The delegates and spectators were enjoying refreshments in a nearby saloon at a late hour.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, believes the excise law should be so amended that the section of it which permits hotel keepers to sell drinks to their guests with meals at any time should apply to restaurant keepers. "Such a change," says Mr. Boyle, "is demanded for the convenience of the thousands of persons in this and other cities who take their meals in restaurants."

—There are many Democrats in the Second Assembly District who want to see James Oliver nominated for the Assembly on the Tammany ticket this year. Mr. Oliver would make a better representative in the Assembly than the district has had in years. He knows the district's needs and its people. He showed his strength last year when, running as an independent candidate, he polled more than 1,200 votes.

—The combination between Tammany Leader Michael C. Murphy of the First Assembly District and Tammany Leader Nicholas T. Brown of the Second Assembly District, which resulted in leaving Edward T. Fitzpatrick off the State Committee and putting Mr. Brown on, points to ex-Senator Murphy's nomination for the Senate in the Tenth Senatorial District.

"How is the money coming in?" was asked yesterday of Wiskinskie Daniel M. Donegan, who does the collecting for Tammany. "Mighty slow, and you can print that." John B. McGoldrick is responsible for the statement that Mr. Donegan's name should be written "D. Mulcahey Donegan."

—"Is your organization going to support Otto Kempner for the Senate?" was asked of Charles

MILLER'S MEN DEFEATED

Dead-lock in the Thirty-third Senatorial District Nearly Ended.

BROWN WILL BE THE CANDIDATE

The Platt Managers Force Their Opponents to Accept the Terms Offered — Opponents to Lexow and Raines.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—While Warner Miller was sitting at Palmer Falls, Herkimer County, working one end of the wire, Platt was tightening his clutches on the faithful little band of Miller's followers at the other.

It was a foregone conclusion before the first "gripsack" had been handed over the desk at the hotel in this village. The programme was laid down with every line faithfully drawn, and the beginning of the end of the long fight in the Thirty-third Senatorial District was reached at 3 P. M. to-day, when George I. Wilbur, the Platt boss of Otsego County, gave the Miller men just five minutes to get into the hotel parlor and help bury their own corpse. All the morning they were trotting up and down stairs, over to the telegraph and telephone offices, into the rear end of the hotel lobby, seeking delegates and buttonholing them.

From the very moment they reached town yesterday they had been begging for more time. First they wanted a postponement of one day; then they demanded a further delay until afternoon. They could give no reason for their repeated requests, and Otsego was disinclined to grant many favors. But to-day at noon the climax was reached.

Wilbur and his satellites said they wanted to get home, and they would submit to no further parleying. Then Attorney Mills again gathered his flock, and after a brief consultation decided to ask another postponement until to-morrow.

Congressman Wilbur, brother of the Otsego boss, was the first to rebel. He ordered his team and was about to depart when George I. walked out into the lobby, where Mills was vainly endeavoring to induce the conferrees to grant another consultation, and exclaimed: "In five minutes this convention will be called, and this matter must be settled at once."

Then, in obedience to his orders, the Otsego delegates marched into the parlor and took seats. Fifteen minutes later the Miller men came in, they consented to nominate Brown, after they had taken a fair number of ballots, with the understanding that their men were to be permitted to have eight delegates, the question of representation at future conventions to be in nowise governed by this arrangement. They declared that they could not face their constituency unless they were able to boast of having balloted long enough to give some pretensions to the contest. It was their only alternative, and was accepted at the very last moment of grace permitted by their powerful opponents, after a hasty dispatch had been sent over to Herkimer County.

All that remains to be done in the morning is to consummate the farce and settle the question of Miller's candidacy for United States Senator.

The real organization of the convention was made this morning by choosing Judge Mathew A. Chadderton, Chairman, and T. Smith and Nathan P. Willis as clerks. Andrew Davidson nominated Walter Brown of Oneonta as Otsego's choice, and A. B. Steele presented the claims of Herkimer, and Mr. William C. Prescott in particular, to the next election. The sixteen delegates then wasted a great deal of paper and tired out the tellers in taking 156 ballots before they concluded they had earned their wages for the day. They will begin to-morrow with the 157th ballot.

WILL OPPOSE LEXOW.

George Dickey Nominated for Senator in the Twenty-third District.

NEWBURG, Oct. 2.—At the Democratic Convention for the Twenty-third Senatorial District Francis A. Wilkard of Newburg was Chairman, George H. Thompson of Middletown, and Michael McCabe of Haverstraw, Secretaries. George R. Dickey of Rockland County was nominated unanimously to oppose Senator Lexow. Mr. Dickey was named by W. H. Bannister, Jr., of Nyack, and the nomination was seconded by Benjamin McClung of Newburg.

Resolutions indorsing the State ticket nominated at Syracuse were adopted. The Senatorial nominee was brought before the convention and made an eloquent speech, which was heartily applauded.

George Dickey was born in Nyack, and has always lived there. He is in his fifty-fifth year. His father was William Dickey, a well-known boat builder, and in his earlier years a prominent Democratic politician. George was educated in the Nyack public school, learned the shipbuilding trade with his father, and followed that industry for years. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and was twice elected to the Assembly from this county. For two years he was Supervisor of Orangetown, and the first of last January he completed a three years' term as Sheriff of Rockland County. Mr. Dickey is a prominent Freemason, and for two terms was District Deputy of the Tenth Masonic District. He is a Past Master of Rockland Lodge of Nyack and Wawayanda Lodge of Piermont. For years he has been an active member of the Nyack Fire Department, and for twelve years was chief of that department. Mr. Dickey is a brother-in-law of Cyrus M. Crum, County Clerk of Rockland County, and is unmarried.

THE MACHINE DEFEATED.

Platt Cannot Name the Senator in the Forty-first District.

CORNING, Oct. 2.—The Republicans of the Forty-first Senatorial District are evidently as much at sea for a candidate as they were one week ago yesterday, when the convention met for the first time at Bath. The two hundred and sixty-fifth ballot was taken at 8 o'clock to-night, and it resulted the same as all the previous ones, William H. Nichols of Bath, Franklin D. Sherwood of Hornellsville, and John L. Sheppard of Penn Yan each receiving six votes.

It is plain to be seen that the situation is the cause of great anxiety to the party leaders in this district. John F. Parkhurst of Bath, Platt's faithful lieutenant, and State Committeeman for this district, announced weeks ago that he would have nothing to do with the Senatorial contest, and that he had no personal choice between the three candidates. His actions this week make clear the fact that this is not true, and that, in accordance with orders, presumably given to him by Platt in New-York last Saturday, he is endeavoring to bring about Sherwood's nomination. It is equally plain that his influence in the convention is not sufficient to enable him to dictate the choice, and that the delegates themselves will make the nomination. Appearances seem to indicate that the Sherwood men have adopted tactics so distasteful to the Nichols men that the latter may throw the nomination out of Steuben County and nominate Sheppard of Yates. In any event, it will be a machine defeat. Parkhurst went to his home in Bath to-night, and his friends admit he cannot change the situation.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow, which will be a great convention day in Corning, as four Democratic conventions will also be in session.

WILL RUN AGAINST RAINES.

J. Henry Metcalf for Senator from the Forty-second District.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua was nominated for State Senator to oppose John Raines, in the Forty-second Senatorial District, by the Democrats, in their convention held here to-day.

S. H. Parker of Geneva called the convention to order, and Edward B. Anderson of Palmyra was chosen Chairman. Judge Rice in the nominating speech laid bare the political record of the Republican candidate, who has merely a divided support from his own party and stands to-day with almost the entire Republican press of the State arraigned against him. He assured the Democrats of Wayne and Ontario Counties that never before in the history of politics in this district has there been a time when Republicans throughout the county with one accord called upon the Democrats to place their most available man in the field.

Judge Metcalf, in accepting the nomination, after thanking the convention for the honor conferred on him, said: "The eyes of the whole State are upon us, watching with anxious interest to see if the intelligent, independent, voters of Wayne and Ontario Counties will exercise their independence and vote down the dictation of nominations, the manipulations of caucuses, and bartering at conventions, by political bosses. This has justly aroused the ire and indignation of a large number of the best citizens of the Republican Party in this district, and they have declared their intention of expressing their disapproval of these methods and of such candidates at the polls. The spirit of independence is always uppermost in men's minds, and the spirit of independent and conscientious voting has become so manifestly popular within the past few years that majorities mean nothing when the tide is turned against the nominee or party that has disregarded the wishes or requests of constituents."

Judge J. Henry Metcalf, the Democratic nominee for Senator in the Forty-second Senatorial District, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., June 25, 1857, and has always resided there. He was educated at the Canandaigua Academy, and on his twenty-first birthday was admitted to the bar. He then began the practice of law, and has closely devoted himself to his profession, built up an extensive practice, and attained an enviable distinction throughout Western New-York. In January, 1890, he was appointed County Judge, to succeed Judge Frank Rice. In November of the same year

Judge J. Henry Metcalf,
Democratic Candidate for Senator in the Forty-second District.

he was elected Judge in the strongly Republican County of Ontario.

The esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Ontario and Wayne Counties, comprising the new Forty-second Senatorial District, was made evident by the pressing demands from Republicans, as well as Democrats, that he should accept the nomination for Senator. It was believed that he was the most available candidate to overcome the large Republican majority in that district. Judge Metcalf will conduct an active and aggressive campaign, and, with the feeling prevailing throughout the district, his election can almost be accounted an assured fact.

Judge Metcalf's father was a member of the Ontario County bar for forty years.

CROSBY IS DISAPPOINTED.

Platt's Man Cannot Control the District Created for Him.

SIDNEY, Oct. 2.—One of the most disappointed men in this county is Abram C. Crosby, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, a lawyer practicing his profession at Delhi; and one of the most disappointed men in this Senatorial District, the Twenty-sixth, is John W. Church of Norwich. The cause of Mr. Crosby's disappointment lies in the fact that he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and, it is said, had the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District carved out with especial fitness for himself. He expected to have no difficulty in securing the recognition that valiant services on the field merit, and early in the season announced his candidacy for the State Senate. But he did not reckon on the strength of James Ballantine of his own county, and at the primaries Mr. Ballantine beat him out.

Mr. Church, for his past excellent record in upholding the principles of the Republican Party incidentally and of Thomas C. Platt in particular, was informed early in the year that he should have the Senatorial nomination in the Twenty-sixth District. So he lay on his oars and allowed his treacherous bark to drift. While it was drifting Mr. Ballantine launched out into Sullivan County and secured the support of her delegates—that is, enough of them with those of Delaware to insure his nomination. He accomplished this with the aid of Committeeman B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange, who knocked out the anti-Platt outfit in Sullivan County. Mr. Church thought there was no need for him to "hustle" inasmuch as he had the support of B. B. Odell, Jr., T. C. Platt, and George W. Dunn. The State Committee districts of Messrs. Odell and Dunn reach into the Twenty-sixth Senate District and the backing of both these committeemen made Mr. Church doubly sure of his success.

Delaware lies contaguous to Sullivan, and it is natural that Sullivan would feel more friendly to her candidate than to jump over her territory and take up one in Chenango. At any rate, Mr. Ballantine started in on an aggressive warfare, and has a majority of the delegates unless something should intervene before the holding of the convention to deprive him of his strength.

When Mr. Platt saw how matters were shaping themselves, he withdrew his support from Mr. Church, and allowed them to work out their own solution. The convention will be held here to-morrow.

HASBROUCK DEFEATED.

The Deputy Attorney General's Candidate Defeated for Senator.

KINGSTON, Oct. 2.—Again the Coykendall-Sharp faction of the Republican Party in Ulster County demonstrated its powers to-day at the County Convention in indorsing its candidate, Charles Davis of Saugerties, for State Senator from the Twenty-fifth District. Greene County has no candidate, and Davis will surely be nominated. The opposing candidate was Major James H. Everett of this city, who was backed by Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck. Of the seventy-four delegates nearly fifty were Davis men.

Not for six years past has a Republican County Convention attracted as much attention as did the one to-day. All the morning before the convention was called both factions of the party worked hard to secure the votes of the delegates, and each felt certain of success. When the convention was called John T. Fratcher was chosen Chairman and Tompkins Hommel secretary. Both of these men are of Saugerties, and thus, at the beginning of the session, the Hasbrouck men began to feel the powers of what they term "the machine."

The Coykendall men were also victorious in the nomination of their candidates for county offices. The following nominations were made: County Judge, A. T. Clearwater; District Attorney, Charles F. Cantine; County Treasurer, George B. Deyo; Coroners, Dr. John T. Buckley and Alexander C. Hasbrouck.

DEMOCRATS DISMISSED.

Capitol Employes Discharged, Presumably for Political Reasons.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton made out a list of 101 men employed in his department last night for decapitation and then flew the town. His orders were carried into execution to-day.

All but thirteen of the men were Democrats, and some of them had been employed about the Capitol for twelve and fifteen years. At Mr. Easton's office the statement is given out that the "lay-off" was necessitated by the running short of the appropriation.

The fact that the Democracy became united in this county two nights since is significant, as a large part of the discharged men were known as "new" Democrats and the Republicans were egging them along to put up a full county ticket in opposition to that of the regular Democracy. The Republicans dropped were of the lukewarm or anti-Platt stripe.

In connection with to-day's "lay-off," the anti-Barnes men point to the result of the recent Republican City Convention. It was held on the evening of the day when the Capitol Commissioners placed more than

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forty Albany residents at work in the Construction Department of the Capitol. A good percentage of the men on that day placed on the payrolls of the State sat in the City Convention that night as delegates.

O'GRADY IN THE FIELD.

The Monroe Statesman Expected to be a Candidate for Speaker.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—Republican Assembly Conventions were held to-night in the Second and Third Districts of Monroe County.

In the Second District, Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady was renominated, and in the Third District, Assemblyman W. W. Armstrong.

No other action was anticipated, as no other candidates had shown their heads during the canpaign.

This will make O'Grady's fifth term, and Armstrong's second. Whether O'Grady intends making another push for the speakership in the Assembly the coming session is not definitely known, but it is supposed he is working with that end in view. He is ambitious, and will not leave any stone unturned, and the canvass he made last year for the Speakership was such that it is thought it may put him in line for success this year.

"HOLDING OPEN" FOR J. P. MADDEN.

Long Island City Assembly Convention Postpones Nomination.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 2.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Queens County met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Assembly and choose delegates to represent the district in the Senatorial District Convention. The delegates chosen were M. J. Goldner, Joseph Cassidy, John M. Phillips, Daniel Sullivan, George H. Smith, and Henry Korfman, of this city, and Joseph Bermel, Andrew Schleider, John Homeyer, and Michael Doyle of Newtown.

Instead of nominating a candidate for Assembly, the convention adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 9, at Newtown. The adjournment was taken so that, in the event of Assemblyman John P. Madden failing to get the Jeffersonian nomination for Mayor of this city, he will have a chance to capture the Assembly nomination.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 2.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Queens County, which includes the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, held their convention here to-day. The candidates for the Assembly nomination were Sydney Harris of Garden City and Lewis C. Ott of Rockaway Beach. Mr. Ott withdrew, and the nomination of Mr. Harris was made unanimous.

McCLELLAND WINS BY A VOTE.

He Will Run Again for the Senate in the Twenty-second District.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Democrats of the Twenty-second Senatorial District, comprising twenty-three towns of the County of Westchester, held their convention this afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Opera House for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator. Fifteen delegates were present.

Justice John Gibney of Sing Sing nominated Eugene B. Travis of Peekskill and Joseph F. Daly of Yonkers presented the name of ex-State Senator Charles P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry. Judge Gibney said the Third District did not like Mr. McClelland, who, he said, was not popular with the masses, and had lost his usefulness.

Mr. McClelland received eight votes to Mr. Travis's seven. Mr. McClelland's nomination was made unanimous. Mr. McClelland accepted the nomination in a short speech, in which he declared himself the friend of the masses and the laboring man.

THEIR CANDIDATE IMPOSSIBLE.

Suffolk County Second Assembly District Republicans Must Try Again.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 2.—The Republican District Convention which met here last night placed in nomination Josiah Robbins for member of Assembly for the Second District of Suffolk County. Josiah Robbins is Postmaster at Bay Shore.

The Republicans found out this morning that Mr. Robbins, being a Federal office holder, could not accept the office of member of Assembly. No provision was made at the convention to fill vacancies, and no power was given.

Now the Republicans of the Second District will have to hold new primaries and a new convention, which will meet at Babylon next Monday.

Named for the Assembly.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County to-day nominated Henry J. Best for Assemblyman.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Republicans of the Second District of Orange County to-day nominated Louis Bedell of Goshen for the Assembly.

JAMAICA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Queens County held their Assembly Convention here to-day, and nominated William E. Everitt of Jamaica for member of the Assembly.

Nominated for Senator.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 2.—The Democrats of the Thirty-first Senatorial District have nominated Hiram Walworth of Plattsburg for Senator.

For the Supreme Court.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—The Eighth District Democratic Judicial Convention met here this afternoon and nominated Judge Robert C. Titus of Buffalo, Myron H. Peck, Jr., of Batavia, and Judge A. A. Vandusen of Jamestown, as candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court.

Nominations Filed.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The nominations by the People's Party for State officers were filed to-day. The emblem adopted for the official ballot is the three-leaf clover. The Republican State nominations have also been filed.

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SPLIT ON JENKS'S NAME

Continued from Page 1.

20 of the Court House, and after the convention had adjourned a conference took place which lasted for some time.

Again at 3 o'clock the delegates reassembled, and after Robert Stewart had called them to order Michael F. McGoldrick was unanimously chosen permanent Chairman, his nomination having been made by Alderman John J. McGarry.

After the reception of the credentials of the delegates it was decided, on motion of Arthur Salmon, to appoint a committee of five in accordance with the resolution of the Democratic General Committee, to confer with a committee representing the Shepardites, in order, if possible, to bring about harmony.

Chairman McGoldrick appointed on this committee Arthur Salmon, Joseph H. Delaney, James W. Redmond, Bird S. Coler, and Alderman John J. McGarry. The committee withdrew with instructions to report at 3:45 o'clock, and a recess until that hour was ordered.

But the committee did not return until 4:30 o'clock, and then the entire Kings County delegation retired from the room to hold a caucus. As they did not return at 6 o'clock, William K. Haldane of Putnam County said:

"We have been waiting here since noon to take part in this Judiciary Convention, and it seems to be nothing but delay. The delegates from Kings County have left us, and we are getting tired. I would like to know how long we are to be kept here, and therefore move that a committee of two be appointed to ascertain how long we will have to wait."

The motion was carried, and Mr. Haldane was appointed a committee to visit the Kings County caucus. He returned at 6:20 o'clock, with the delegation, and made this report:

"The Kings County delegation is with us."

Mr. Salmon then made the report for the Conference Committee. He said:

"As the Chairman of the Committee on Conference, I am ready to report the result of our deliberations. We were met by a committee of gentlemen representing the other organization. After a great deal of discussion as to whether, in all fairness, they were entitled to participate in the matter of the nominations, we submitted the name of a gentleman who will be placed in nomination before you to-day.

"They absolutely refused to carry on that line of argument, and there was no change in their determination. They virtually refused to accept any concessions with the name of the candidate I refer to upon the ticket.

"On these lines we refused to discuss the matter further with them, and left the conference."

The delegates from Kings County as well as the audience applauded these remarks for several minutes. Especially vigorous in giving signs of approval were ex-Senator P. H. McCarren and Lawyer McNamara, who is a clerk in the law office of Justice William J. Gaynor.

The committee was then thanked and discharged.

Ralph D. Prime of Westchester County obtained the floor at this stage in the proceedings. He is an old speaker, and said:

"I am what is termed a 'hayseed,' as I come from the country. I do not propose to permit any man to take a copyright on the expression 'I am a Democrat,' as I have been one since a boy.

"We want every one of the 10,000, 15,000, or 19,000 votes, wherever they are, in Brooklyn, to aid us in the election of our ticket, and I beg of you not to throw away this chance, or the victory.

"Let us turn every stone there can be turned to bring about unity, and, in order to get the support of these men whose votes are so important."

Election Commissioner Charles J. Edwards and other Shepardites who were in the room, applauded the speech of Mr. Prime.

Another delegate moved that an adjournment be made in order that the work of harmony might be taken up again. John W. Lyon of Orange County offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the following committee be appointed to confer with the organizations of Kings County, with a view to harmonious action upon nominations, and that this convention adjourn until 9 o'clock: John J. Reid of Suffolk County, Frank L. Owen of Dutchess County, J. J. Kenney of Richmond County, Joseph J. O'Connell, and Eugene A. Curren of Kings County, and John W. Lyon of Orange County.

"If harmony is to be obtained," said Mr. Prime, "it means that we will have a judiciary ticket that cannot be beaten."

"I urge you to adopt this motion," said Mr. Lyon. "Owing to the failure of the other committee to reach an agreement, I think that the other counties, rather than Kings County, may be able to bring about harmony that will be justly satisfactory to the delegates of this county as well as to the delegates of the other counties."

The motion was then put, and a roll call was demanded. It resulted in the loss of the harmony resolution by a vote of 25 to 11.

Alderman John J. McGarry then moved that the convention make nominations, and, this being carried, Arthur Salmon placed in nomination Almet F. Jenks of Kings County. He eulogized Mr. Jenks, and said that he was the peer of any man on the bench.

John T. Reid of Suffolk seconded the nomination, and referred to Mr. Jenks's father, Granville T. Jenks. He said that Almet F. Jenks had a spotless reputation, was competent and deserving, and would do more to honor the bench than the bench would honor him.

Ralph D. Prime then nominated Martin J. Keogh of Westchester, who, he said, was a man of ability, who had by hard work reached the top of the ladder, never knowing a failure.

Joseph Steinert of Queens County nominated Congressman James W. Covert of Queens, and said he had been a school teacher, School Commissioner, a member of the bar, Surrogate, and had three times been elected to Congress. He also said that the Republicans had a strong nominee in Judge Smith, and that, if Mr. Covert was not nominated, Judge Smith would carry both Queens and Suffolk Counties. If Mr. Covert was nominated, he said, he would carry Queens County by 6,000 majority.

Judge Stephen D. Stephens of Richmond County and Edward G. Whittaker of Suffolk County were also nominated.

The vote was then taken, with this result:

Almet F. Jenks, 34.
James W. Covert, 34.
Martin J. Keogh, 35.
Stephen D. Stephens, 3.
Edward G. Whittaker, 2.

Messrs. Keogh, Jenks, and Covert were declared to be the nominees and the convention adjourned after a committee of seven had been appointed to fill any vacancy that may arise.

CONVENTION OF THE REFORMERS.

Delayed Action Until the Regulars Had Killed Hope of Union.

The Judiciary Convention of the reform wing of the Democratic Party in Kings County, which was held yesterday, was a succession of caucusses, long adjournments, and brief meetings, from 11:30 A. M. until 9 P. M.

It was apparent early in the day that harmony with the convention was out of the question, on account of the stand taken by the regular delegates in regard to the nomination of Almet F. Jenks for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Jenks was not acceptable to the reform convention, and the word went round that on no conditions could he be accepted by it as one of its candidates.

Another matter disturbed the reform delegates. It had been supposed that Charles J. Patterson would be a candidate for a nomination at their hands, but it was intimated that Mr. Patterson had decided not to run, preferring to remain an active member of the reform organization rather than be placed upon the bench.

It was therefore in not a very happy frame of mind that the reform delegates, numbering twenty-one, met in the City Courtroom at 11:30 A. M., in secret caucus. A. Augustus Healy was chosen Chairman, and A. M. Prague of the Ninth Ward Secretary. The delegates proceeded at once to a discussion of candidates, and unanimously agreed that their first choice should be Charles J. Patterson. A committee was promptly sent to Mr. Patterson to urge him to accept the nomination, but he declined to do so, sending a letter, in which he said he thought he could be more useful to Brooklyn as a member of the reform party than as a Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Patterson's letter was received with manifestations of disapproval and regret, but as it was final, it was necessary for the delegates to turn to some other candidate, and they united upon J. Warren Greene.

The question of appointing a committee of five to confer with a similar committee representing the other convention was then taken up, and, on motion of D. S. Ramsey of the Fourth Ward, Chairman Healy appointed D. S. Ramsey, Franklin Leonard, Jr., J. Hamden Dougherty, Theodore S. Nye, and A. Augustus Healy. Notification of this action was sent to the regular convention, and a reply was received that that convention would take similar action.

The caucus next decided that the official emblem of the reform organization should be a full-rigged ship, whereupon it adjourned to meet in convention when the conference committee should be ready to report.

The conference committee soon afterward met with the committee representing the regulars in the Special Term room of the City Court. The doors were closed, and very little information concerning the joint deliberation leaked out, but as the hours dragged without a decision of any kind, the delegates and other politicians who were roaming up and down the long corridors openly expressed the belief that the attempts to effect a harmonious combination of the two wings of the party had failed, and the opinion prevailed that the outlook for the party was very blue. The insistence of the regulars upon the nomination of Almet F. Jenks was blamed for the failure of the conferrees to agree, and it was taken as an indication that the regulars had taken their stand for the purpose of showing their disrespect for public poinion and the insincerity of their former professions in favor of harmony.

It was 4:50 P. M. when the doors of the conference room were opened and the committee emerged. Disappointment was written on every face, and the word flew through the waiting crowd that the negotiations had come to naught. A rush was made for the City Courtroom, and in a moment Chairman Healy called the convention to order.

Mr. Dougherty rose to make a report of the situation, and Theodore S. Nye moved that the convention go into secret session, but his suggestion was not adopted. Mr. Dougherty then proceeded with his report.

"As soon as we met the committee representing the other organization," said Mr. Dougherty, "Mr. Salmon announced that their party had decided to nominate Almet F. Jenks, and asked us if that nomination would be acceptable to this organization. This committee did not reply absolutely, but said that it was its opinion that the nomination of Mr. Jenks would not be acceptable to this organization or to its constituency.

"The committee of the other convention then refused to enter into any further consideration or discussion of candidates, nor would they withdraw Mr. Jenks's name, saying that our statement foreclosed all further consideration of names. We sought in a variety of arguments to impress the gentlemen of the necessity of a discussion of harmony, but they reused, nor would they consider other names. Their committee then had a discussion of their own and then said that our action or inaction regarding Mr. Jenks foreclosed anything further, and they would report that to their convention."

"The discussion," said Chairman Healy, "was an extremely limited one, being confined to consideration of Mr. Jenks's name. This convention can do nothing but wait for further action of the other convention or its committee. We intimated to their committee that this convention would wait further action on their part and continue pending committee's report."

"I suggest," said a delegate, "that the other committee be informed that James D. Bell would be acceptable to this convention in place of Mr. Jenks."

On motion of Alexander Bayne of Richmond County the convention adjourned until 7 P. M., in order that another effort might be made to bring about an amicable understanding with the other convention.

Nearly all the delegates went to the Supreme Court room, where the regulars were waiting to hear from their committee, and they remained there during the subsequent proceedings. The action of the regulars in nominating Mr. Jenks ended all hopes of reconciliation, and the reform delegates returned to their rooms determined to go ahead and give the regulars the battle for which they had given the challenge.

The sentiment of the reformers was favorable to an indorsement of Martin J. Keogh and James W. Covert, but, after a fuller discussion of the situation, it was deemed best to indorse Mr. Keogh only, and nominate J. Warren Greene and John A. Taylor as independent candidates, and as a protest against Mr. Jenks and Mr. Covert. Mr. Covert was considered as too closely identified with the Willoughby Street machine.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Chairman Healy called the convention to order again.

"Since we adjourned," he said, "I am informed that the other Democratic convention has already acted and nominated three Justices of the Supreme Court without conferring with us. Its candidates are Almet F. Jenks, Martin J. Keogh, and James W. Covert. It now remains for this convention to take such action as it deems proper."

"The other organization," said Daniel Moynahan of the Eighth Ward, "has stipulated that we should place the ermine on a man who has stood for everything which we have stood against. In my judgment, we should nominate a separate ticket from top to bottom. Hugh McLaughlin named the whole ticket nominated by the convention, and we should take a determined stand against it."

The convention voted to proceed with nominations, and Theodore S. Nye of the Sixth Ward nominated J. Warren Greene.

"Mr. Greene," said Mr. Nye, "has been true to every trust; he knows no interest except law and justice; he will be a wall of brass to the helpless and a thunderbolt to the malefactor and liar. Let us not fail in our trust because the other convention has been false."

"What the other organization failed to do to-day, we should do," said Martin E. Halpin of the Fifteenth Ward. "Let us nominate clean men to fill the Supreme Court Justiceship, fit by learning, ability, and standing at the bar. I nominate John A. Taylor."

J. Hamden Dougherty seconded the nomination of Mr. Taylor, and Alexander Bayne of Richmond County then nominated Martin J. Keogh of Westchester, whom he eulogized as one of the most high-minded and learned lawyers practicing in the State. He said an indorsement of Mr. Keogh would go far toward electing the other reform candidates.

James W. Covert was next placed in nomination by Delegate Cosgrove. All the nominations were then seconded, and the convention then proceeded to ballot. J. Warren Greene received all of the 21 votes, Martin J. Keogh received 20, John A. Taylor received 18, and James W. Covert received 2.

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Daniel Moynahan declined to vote on the nomination of Mr. Keogh.

Messrs. Greene, Keogh, and Taylor were then declared the candidates of the convention, and the delegates adjourned sine die.

WHAT THE LEADERS THINK.

Regulars Made a Tremendous Sacrifice for Jenks, Says Mr. Shepard.

The result of the Judiciary Conventions was a disappointment to the leaders of the Democratic Party in Kings County, who were sincerely desirous of harmony, and who had worked for months to effect it.

"The action of the regulars shows that they are not in touch with public opinion," said Edward M. Shepard last evening to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and politicians, to be successful, should always keep in touch with the people.

"I do not know what services Mr. Jenks may have rendered to his party, but they must have been very great to have warranted the sacrifice which his party has made for him.

"I am inclined to think Mr. Jenks's friends have acted to-day from motives of personal affection rather than of public service. I myself like Mr. Jenks very much and I know many who have a real affection for him.

"I am opposed to him for political reasons, and because I do not consider him quite the man for the Supreme Court bench.

"The men whom our party convention has nominated are certain, if elected, to add to the dignity of the Supreme Court bench."

"What will be the effect of the situation to-day upon the approaching conventions?" asked the reporter.

"That I cannot say," said Mr. Shepard. "I am disappointed that our efforts have thus far proved futile."

"The regulars showed to-day that their professions of reform were insincere," said Election Commissioner Charles J. Edwards. "With the exception of the members of the conference committees there isn't a man in the old organization who wants reform. If they did they would not have put forth the man of all men who best typifies all that was bad in the administrations of Mayors Chapin and Boody."

"We will have to give the Willoughby Street gang another drubbing," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge. "They haven't learned their lesson yet."

"It does not look hopeful for harmony," said Chairman George Foster Peabody of the General Committee. "It is too soon, though, to predict what the effect will be upon later conventions. I am disappointed that the result was not what we desired."

"We have drawn a sharp line between the regular and the reform candidates," said A. Augustus Healy, "and the people may judge for themselves which of the ticket that will add strength and dignity to the Supreme Court bench. I am sorry the two conventions could not agree upon a ticket which both organizations would support."

Bernard J. York, who was Chairman of the joint Committee on Conference that tried to bring about harmony, did not seem to be elated by the ticket nominated by the regulars. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"As a member of the Committee on Conference, I have done everything I could do to bring about harmony, but four-fifths of the delegates were opposed to harmony, as they refused to be placed in a position to be dictated to in reference to the support of Mr. Jenks.

"Notwithstanding that I have worked hard for unity, and was up until 4:30 o'clock this morning, in conference with the Shepard people, I could not control the convention. We canvassed the question so far as Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Orange, Westchester, and Dutchess Counties were concerned, and as the Republican Party have taken two candidates outside of Kings County, it was a matter of policy that the Democrats should do the same. As Mr. Keogh was a large man in his district, and is the strongest man we knew of, he was decided upon.

"But in dealing with Kings County the Shepardites absolutely refused to agree upon Mr. Jenks's name.

"The delegates said it would be simply dictation, and they were not willing to be looked upon as favoring anything that had the appearance of proscription."

Ex-Senator P. H. McCarren said:

"The ticket placed in nomination is a great one. Mr. Jenks is an able man, is eminent, and is popular at the bar. He is a Democrat, of sterling character. The rest of the ticket is also strong."

The ex-Senator was asked what he had to say on the failure of the convention to harmonize. He excused himself by saying that he did not care to discuss that question, as he was a candidate.

"We did all in our power to bring about harmony," said John L. Shea, "but it has proved of no avail. We could not control the convention. Mr. Jenks is a good man, and will make an able Justice. The only thing that the Shepardites had against him was that he belonged to the Boody administration."

"As Democrats," said Alderman John J. McGarry, "we stood by Mr. Jenks. He is a good man and an able lawyer. The Shepard people did not like him, but that was no reason why we should not support him. Harmony is a good thing, and we were willing to take a Shepard man on the ticket, but the other people would not harmonize unless we dropped Jenks. That we refused to do. We will win hands down."

Almet F. Jenks.

Almet F. Jenks, who was nominated by the regular Democrats of Kings County for Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Brooklyn in 1853. His father was Grenville T. Jenks, who died in 1870. He is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs and a grand-nephew of Wendell Phillips. Mr. Jenks received his early education at the Adelphi Academy. He was graduated from Phillips Andover Academy, and was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1875. He then attended Columbia Law School, being graduated in 1877.

He formed a partnership with Frederic A. Ward, under the firm name of Ward & Jenks, and the firm continued in business until 1883, when Mr. Jenks was appointed Assistant District Attorney under James W. Ridgway. He remained in the District Attorney's office until 1886, when he was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Whitney. He was reappointed by Mayor Chapin and Mayor Boody. When Mayor Schieren took office Mr. Jenks resumed the private practice of law. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention, and was appointed upon the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jenks was Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade, and when Gov. Flower was elected he appointed Mr. Jenks Judge Advocate General on his staff.

Mr. Jenks has a wife and two children. He lives at 147 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs and the Crescent Athletic Club.

Martin J. Keogh.

Martin J. Keogh, candidate for a Supreme Court Justiceship, is about forty-five years old. He formerly lived in Brooklyn. He was graduated from the University Law School in this city, in 1876, and was the valedictorian of his class. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and commenced the practice of law at New-Rochelle, where he has ever since had an office.

In consequence of his rapidly growing practice, he was compelled in 1881 to open an office in this city, which he has since retained. Mr. Keogh's practice has been of the most active kind and varied character. He has acted as counsel for a majority of the large estates in Westchester County during the last fifteen years, and has successfully defended nearly every capital case which has arisen in the county during that period.

Mr. Keogh was not a candidate for the nomination, which was made, it is said, at the suggestion of several of the Supreme Court Justices of the Second Department.

James W. Covert.

James W. Covert, who was nominated for Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn yesterday, is the member of Congress from the First District of Queens County. He has held the position for several terms. He was at one time Surrogate of Queens County, a member of the State Senate, and has, during his residence in Long Island City, held many elective offices.

J. Warren Greene.

J. Warren Greene, nominated by the reform party in Kings County, was born in 1846, and received his early education in Brooklyn. He was

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Queen's Necklace.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Rob Roy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-21st St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—The Battle of the Butterfly.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinee, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St, 7:30. Food Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Almenrausch und Edelweiss.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	69	50	51
6 A. M.	58	47	50
9 A. M.	65	52	54
12 M.	66	61	62
4 P. M.	70	61	64
6 P. M.	71	60	63
9 P. M.	72	59	61
12 P. M.	64	54	57

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....57.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....55.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....65.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....61.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, stationary temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

IN DUE TIME.

Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY put the Cuban case in a nutshell when, in speaking of the proposition that we recognize the brave rebels as belligerents, he said to the Massachusetts Democratic Convention yesterday:

"That Spain has by her misgovernment of Cuba furnished ample justification for revolt few will deny. The immediate question is whether such a state of war exists as to justify our Government in recognizing the insurgents as belligerents and according them belligerent rights, thus greatly strengthening their chances of success. I believe that the general sentiment of our people is strongly in favor of giving them such recognition as soon as sufficient information is secured to warrant that action without violation of the principles of international law."

There can be no doubt that the American people sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle for deliverance from the stupid, oppressive, and cruel rule of Spain. But those Americans, some of whom were in evidence at Chicago on Monday evening, who urge immediate unconditioned recognition of Cuban belligerency are poor counselors of our Government and poor friends of the brave rebels in Cuba. If fortunately it shall turn out that we can recognize their belligerency at all, they will presently make known to us the conditions that will justify that helpful step. We must wait at least until some representations are made. They will not be long in reaching us, we imagine, and if they are of such a nature as recent information would seem to foreshadow, our reply will probably not be unreasonably delayed.

Meanwhile, as Mr. QUINCY has put it, precedents and the principles of international law have claim to consideration. With a little time for preparation, which we trust the impetuous Cuban sympathizers of Chicago will not be unwilling to grant, our Government may even find an opportunity to make new precedents and add new chapters to the international law books.

CITY RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

The reports of the corporations which operate the surface and elevated railroads of this city, covering the year ended June 30, present some items of peculiar interest. The most striking fact presented is the falling off in the number of passengers carried by the elevated roads and the increase in the number traveling by the principal cable lines. The Manhattan Company showed a loss in passengers carried, in comparison with the previous year, of about 15,000,000, while the Third Avenue line shows an increase of nearly that number, and the Metropolitan an increase of over 12,000,000. This shows at once a large net increase in travel on both the east and west sides, and a considerable drawing from the elevated roads on both sides by the cable lines.

The details are not sufficient to show the relative effect, but it is a matter of common observation that the increase in the volume of travel has been chiefly on the west side, while the drawing from the elevated to the surface road has been greatest on the east side, and in a general way the figures indicate the same thing. The latter result is mainly due to the better accommodation and increased speed produced in putting in the cable on Third Avenue and to the partial extension of the Metropolitan system on the west side. The attraction resulting from the new motive power has been aided by the repulsion of the Manhattan management, which has gained for itself a reputation for disregarding the comfort, convenience, and wishes of the traveling public. Just so fast as other facilities are provided approximating the elevated roads in speed for moderately long distances the latter lose their passengers. This is the long-deferred penalty for persisting in poorly appointed and badly lighted cars and unnecessarily crowded trains. It is a curious fact that the elevated roads carried about 8,000,000 more passengers down than up town during the year, showing that many who from haste submit to the crowding in the morning avoid it when more at leisure after the day's business is over by taking the surface roads.

It is not made clear why, with a net gain of about 11,000,000 in passengers carried by all the roads, there should be an actual falling off in their gross receipts, but doubtless the extension of the transfer system has something to do with it. The Manhattan shows a decrease of approximately $800,000 in both gross and net earnings, while the Third Avenue shows an increase of nearly $700,000 in gross and $450,000 in net earnings. The Metropolitan's gross receipts increased about $130,000, while its net earnings were nearly $260,000 greater than the previous year.

In a general way, though the year was an unfavorable one, the record shows a steady increase in local travel and illustrates how that increase comes with new and better facilities. The process has been slow, because the enlargement and improvement of facilities have been slow, but a real rapid-transit line would give it an impulse that would put new life and activity into all the up-town region, including that beyond the Harlem River, which is now awaiting ease and quickness of access from down town to start upon a career of development such as the city has never yet seen.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD.

It is hardly four years ago that the yield of half a million ounces (494,869) by the Witwatersrand gold mines started, and rather mildly, the speculation that has since grown to such astonishing proportions. But the yield of 1890 was steadily exceeded, as the following table of monthly production, brought down to the close of August this year, will show:

	1895. Oz.	1894. Oz.	1893. Oz.
January	177,463	149,814	108,374
February	169,295	151,870	93,252
March	184,945	165,372	111,474
April	186,323	168,745	112,053
May	194,580	169,773	116,911
June	200,941	168,162	122,907
July	199,453	167,953	126,169
August	203,573	174,977	136,069
September	.....	176,707	129,585
October	.....	173,378	136,682
November	.....	175,304	138,640
December	.....	182,104	146,357
Total	1,516,573	2,024,159	1,478,473
	1892. Oz.	1891. Oz.	1890. Oz.
January	84,560	53,205	35,030
February	86,649	59,079	36,886
March	93,244	52,949	37,680
April	95,562	56,372	38,799
May	99,436	54,673	38,884
June	103,252	55,864	37,412
July	101,280	54,924	39,452
August	102,222	59,070	42,861
September	107,852	65,602	45,467
October	112,167	72,793	45,251
November	106,795	73,794	46,795
December	117,747	80,313	50,352
Total	1,210,868	729,238	494,869

It will be seen that there has been not only a continuous and pretty even increase from year to year, but also from month to month in each year. On the basis of this progressive yield, conservative estimates place the total production for the current year at 2,500,000 ounces and for the year 1896 at 3,000,000 ounces, or an advance of 500 per cent. in six years. We say conservative estimates, for they are sustained not only by the experience of five years, but by the nature of the changes that have taken place in the working of the mines and in the general situation. These embrace not only the erection of new and improved machinery, reducing the cost of getting out the gold and increasing the net yield per ton of ore, but the creation of better means of transportation, more efficient organization, cheaper supplies, more and better labor. It is now definitely settled that the Transvaal, whatever may be its development in agriculture—and its wealth is certain to be considerable in this direction—is bound to become a mining country. Its deposits of gold are supplemented by vast quantities of coal and iron, which in the future must be of the greatest importance, while zinc, copper, and other metals will attract the enterprise of the mining world.

What may be the real nature and extent of its gold veins it is yet too early to determine. Geologists and mining engineers are in part divided between two theories, and in part hold their judgment in suspense. One is that the gold-bearing strata have been upheaved. In that case, the veins will cease to be valuable at a depth not yet ascertained. Another is that the gold-bearing strata form a concave oval deposit, probably from the waters of an ancient sea. In that case the Witwatersrand outcrops may form a continuous "shore" connecting at some depth with those of the as yet only partly developed regions of Heidelberg and Klerksdorp and the Northern Transvaal. Whichever of these theories may be correct, or whether both may yet be displaced, there are certain facts already clearly established and of great importance. The chief of these is the rapid increase of production which we have already stated, and of which the figures are detailed and authentic, showing a solid basis for mining investment, if not for speculation. Already 6,000 European and 42,000 native miners are employed, receiving annually $15,000,000 in wages. This is a large body of labor at reasonable rates, showing trustworthy current supply. The proportion of gold in the quartz extracted has risen from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent., and is still increasing, and working expenses have been so skillfully reduced that a yield of five pennyweights of gold to the ton gives a profit which six years ago required several ounces.

These facts are conclusive evidence of a solidly established industry which for some years to come must necessarily exert a definite influence upon the world's supply of gold. This influence must, in its turn, act upon the financial policy of Governments and render more easy and sure the maintenance and extension of the gold standard, which, however theorists may refine objections, has been the object of the strongest and most general desire among the active commercial nations. No change like that which is now going on has taken place since the gold discoveries in Australia and California in the middle of the present century. That change was, of course, far greater than the present can reasonably be expected to be, but it was of exactly the same character. Within the thirty-five years after these discoveries the addition to the gold supply was 130 per cent. of the total product for three centuries and a half before. The average annual product was about fourteen times as great. The addition of $50,000,000 of gold from South Africa this year and $60,000,000 next year, even if it indicates a like progress for some years, will not bear any such relation to the accumulated stock as that borne by the additions immediately succeeding 1850 to the stock then existing.

But it is not merely the ratio of the addition that must be taken into consideration, especially as affecting the probable course of the currencies of the world. When the discoveries of 1850 were made and the golden stream was turned into the channels of commerce, silver was an important and still a relatively stable and trustworthy, though inconvenient, money metal. Up to 1890, however, gold had been for a long time falling off in production, while silver had been rapidly advancing in amount and declining in price. The world was agitated by an active and intense movement, having its centre and field of chief energy in the United States, to secure the general adoption of some ratio at which the two metals could be coined without limit at all mints.

In our own country this movement secured the Silver Coinage act of 1878 and the Silver Purchase act of 1890, under which $500,000,000 of silver was thrown upon the exchanges of the country, at what cost in loss and confusion and depression we know only too well. We have now checked, though we have not reversed, our mad course in this sense. The advent of the South African gold supply, added to appreciable advances in our own product and elsewhere, will make it far easier for us to reverse our course completely. It will also facilitate the adoption of the gold standard by such European countries as shall undertake it, beginning with Austria and continuing with Russia. And it will tend to put a stop to the agitation for the arbitrary injection of silver into the currencies of the world for the purpose of supplementing a supply of gold alleged, without proof, to be inadequate, and now plainly in a way steadily and abundantly to increase.

BUYING WORSTED MILLS.

Those who have been told repeatedly by Republican newspapers that the woolen and worsted industries were paralyzed by the new tariff, and who are informed even now by the same journals that the condition of those industries continues to be deplorable, must find it difficult to understand why English capitalists who have made their fortunes in the manufacture of woolens and worsteds are investing money in American factories. In July last they came over and bought the Fulton Worsted Mills, situated at Oswego Falls, in this State, said to be the largest concern of the kind in this country. A few days before the sale was made the American owners voluntarily increased the wages of their 700 employés, and it was reported at the same time that the works were running night and day.

This purchase was made especially perplexing to misinformed Republicans by the fact that the buyers were men from Bradford—the centre of the English worsted industry—thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to the manufacture of worsted and woolen goods and with the effect of the new tariff upon English competition in the American market. They did not believe that the new duties would let in from their own city a "flood" of worsteds large enough to drive the American manufacturers out of business, and while the McKinley newspapers were publishing columns of gloomy stuff about such a "flood" and the depressing effect of it they were quietly completing the purchase of the factories at Oswego Falls.

Now another English syndicate—or, possibly, the same one—is engaged in negotiations for the purchase of the large mills of the Broadbrook Woolen Company, in which (at Broadbrook, Conn.) are manufactured fine worsteds and woolens. Its purpose is—if it shall buy the property—to put in additional machinery and enlarge the productive capacity of the factories. These capitalists from England do not appear to expect that a "flood" of worsteds from Bradford will deprive the Broadbrook Company of its home market, and they are not without experience in the woolen and worsted trade.

We have not noticed in the columns of our McKinley contemporaries any explanation of the purchase of the Fulton Mills or of the many increases of wages made recently in the American woolen and worsted factories. They have kept on saying that the woolen industry was depressed or paralyzed, in the face of abundant proof to the contrary, and proof which was published in their own news columns.

GRATITUDE LACKING.

The Cleveland Leader, which has assiduously cultivated the candidacy of McKINLEY and for some years has been his foremost organ in Ohio, is somewhat disturbed by the recent assertion of Mr. JOHN C. NEW that, if ex-President HARRISON could have his say about it, "neither REED nor McKINLEY" would be nominated by the Republican Party. The Leader desires that Mr. HARRISON shall know that McKINLEY could have prevented his nomination at Minneapolis if he had chosen to do so. The Leader then proceeds as follows:

"Of course, Gen. HARRISON is entitled to his own opinions. He can be for Gov. McKINLEY or against him. He is a splendid American and a genuine Republican. He will shine in history as one of the best and wisest of Presidents. He is conspicuously able, and his life, public and private, is a model for all men.

"However, those who pretend to know do say that gratitude is not one of BENJAMIN HARRISON'S good qualities. This may or may not be true. We don't pretend to know."

What we cannot clearly see is how the ex-President, from The Leader's point of view, can be a splendid American and a model for all men if there be no gratitude in him.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE ARMY.

In appointing Gen. MILES to the command of the army the President has not only followed usage as to senior officers, but has conferred a distinction which had been well earned by a career of extraordinary service. In soldierly traits and bearing, in executive ability, and in the brilliancy of his record of field services Gen. MILES is certainly worthy of those who have preceded him in the command of the army. Gratification, too, at his present honors will be shared by many of his comrades in the volunteer army, while graduates of the Military Academy will at least as fully appreciate the abilities and successes that have thus brought him through grade after grade to the highest place.

Gen. MILES'S soldierly qualities showed themselves, indeed, even when he was a Lieutenant; and after he had risen from that grade to the command of a regiment, which he did in about a year, Gen. HANCOCK, his corps commander, in urging his further promotion, declared that he was "one of the bravest men of the army, a soldier by nature," and that if all commanders were like him "we could never suffer disaster. He is one of that class of commanders who seek the enemy and fight him—never hides his troops when the cannon sounds in his ears. It would be one of the most meritorious actions of that person's life who secured his appointment to a brigade." Similar expressions of approval came from other superiors, while at the end of the civil war the high appointment of Colonel in the regular army attested the masterly way in which he had handled the First Division of the Second Corps during the final campaigns in Virginia.

But it was undoubtedly his Indian campaigns that gave Gen. MILES his widest reputation. It has been said of him that he has fought and conquered more famous Indian chiefs and more powerful tribes than any other American soldier; has campaigned over a greater frontier area, and has caused the surrender of more Indians directly to him or to their agencies than any other. It is certainly true that he has conducted many campaigns or series of operations against Indian tribes or bands, bringing them all to a successful conclusion. These include the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Kiowas and Comanches, the Sioux of many different bands, the Northern Cheyennes, the Nez Percés, the Bannocks, and the Apaches. But it must also be noted that throughout his military reports for the last twenty years may be found suggestions of an Indian policy based on just and humane views of the nature and needs of the redmen.

In the profession of arms, as in other callings, character counts for much, and "born soldier," as Gen. MILES has been called, his resolute methods and his executive and administrative qualities will presumably find a sphere in supervision of the army, as they have hitherto in field operations. He has shown much interest in the subject of coast defense, and has given his views to Congress on that subject so far as the Pacific coast is concerned. No officer has had a more practical dealing with the question of the control of hostile savages, while his handling of the Chicago riots last year shows a mingling of energy and calm judgment which form a good source of reliance should there be any repetition of such disturbances.

THE BROOKLYN SITUATION.

The regular Democratic Judiciary Convention yesterday placed in nomination for the Supreme Court bench Messrs. MARTIN J. KEOGH of Westchester, JAMES W. COVERT of Queens, and ALMET F. JENKS of Kings. A committee of conference met a like committee from the Reform Organization, pending the session of the convention, but no agreement was reached, the reform Democrats persisting in their refusal to accept the name of Mr. JENKS. The post of Judge is certainly an important one, and it is to be regretted that no agreement regarding it could have been reached, but the possible failure of the effort to secure united support for a candidate for Mayor is still more important.

The objection of the Reform Democrats to Mr. JENKS as a candidate is perfectly intelligible. He was practically the brains of the Boody administration, and supplied the unfortunate head of that administration with legal advice, which was followed with disastrous consequences. It is now suggested that the machine Democrats insisted on the name of Mr. JENKS as a means of putting an end to further efforts at agreement, and to free themselves to nominate Justice GAYNOR for Mayor. If this be the case, they are exceedingly short-sighted, for even if the Justice could be elected he would be a Mayor for whom the machine could not, with safety, afford to be responsible.

The danger that now threatens Brooklyn is that the Democrats will divide and that Mr. JACOB WORTH'S candidate will be elected Mayor of the city. That would be a calamity, for the Worth machine is quite as bad as the McLaughlin machine ever was, and it would be peculiarly discreditable that the city should pass under its control when a great majority of the voters are distinctly opposed to it. A machine seizing and operating the Mayoralty for spoils in the name and with the support of a minority party would be even a sorrier spectacle than was presented under CHAPIN and BOODY. To prevent this misfortune and disgrace every possible effort should be made. It was frankly and justly stated in the Judiciary Convention yesterday that the united vote of the Kings County Democracy would be needed for the success of the ticket. This is far more true of the Mayoralty. The sober leaders of both organizations in Brooklyn should devote themselves earnestly, candidly, and disinterestedly to securing united action and the victory for good government which is possible in no other way.

CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

Such distressing accidents as those which were reported Wednesday morning direct attention to the existence of many very dangerous grade crossings within a short distance of this city, even on our most prominent railroad lines, but it should also be noted that the number of them is being reduced by the voluntary action of the companies themselves. The Pennsylvania Company, on whose tracks, near Dayton, N. J., Mrs. BUCKALEW and Miss GRIGGS were killed, is about to expend $2,000,000 in elevating its road through New-Brunswick, and it has spent large sums heretofore in eliminating dangerous crossings elsewhere.

Millions have been invested during the last few years by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company in improvements which have involved the elimination of many grade crossings at points where many persons had been killed, and the officers of that company are soon to consult with the Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut and the local authorities concerning plans for the removal of all such crossings that still exist between this city and New-Haven.

The cost of the projected changes will be about $2,000,000, and the company is willing to pay it. There seems to be no longer any controversy as to the payment of a part by the towns, at least so far as crossings on this part of the New-Haven Company's line are concerned. The company deserves the hearty assistance of all who can promote the completion of its projects. Fortunately, the crossing of steam tracks by trolley tracks at grade is forbidden in Connecticut by statute, and the enactment of this salutary law may fairly be placed to the credit of the same corporation. In the near future a considerable part of the New-Haven Company's main line will be entirely free from the old crossings which have endangered the lives of travelers on the wagon roads.

It does seem a little queer that when the King of Italy, having heard that the Queen of England contemplated a visit to Naples, was hospitable enough to put a palace at her disposal, rent free, the royal lady should have shown her appreciation and gratitude by at once dispatching an agent to see what condition the structure was in, to examine the plumbing, and to investigate the neighbors. Suppose this emissary reports that the roof leaks, that the water pipes are not of the latest style, and that the family living next door had a grandfather in trade? Will it then be royal etiquette for the Queen to decline Humbert's offer with or without thanks?

An unintended but not unimportant public service will be rendered by the new mail cars on Third Avenue. All New-Yorkers use the street railways, and therefore all of them know, by frequent irritating and sometimes costly experience, that for many drivers of trucks, beer wagons, furniture vans, and other robust vehicles, no form of amusement is quite so congenial as that to be derived from guiding their teams slowly along the track in front of a heavily loaded car and exchanging language with its occupants. The conversation on such occasions is always lively and picturesque, but its moral quality is deplorably low, and people in a hurry—the normal state of the local population—suffer greatly in temper whenever circumstances compel them to become the involuntary participants in episodes of this sort. In the past it has been only on rare occasions that an arrest has resulted from these displays of a humor that shows few points of difference from mere malignity, but now that the Government has become a patron of the cable, the little game is likely to become a highly expensive one. Mr. LEO REISS, who drives a brewery wagon, was the first victim of the innovation, and his lesson was taught only a few hours after the new-fangled Post Offices were set in operation. Mr. REISS drove on the track after the manner of his kind, and refused to heed either imprecations or pleading. He did not know that behind the usual object of his jokes was fastened the official chariot, but the suddenness with which he was arrested and marched off to a cell will inspire him and his confrères with a laudable caution in the future. Soon the new cars will be on several lines, and then no truckman will dare to delay any car whatever, for fear that behind it may be another bearing the National initials. Thus does one improvement bring others in its wake.

THEY STAND BY IT.

Good Government Clubmen Say They Did Right.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The action of the convention of the Good Government Clubs in making nominations has been widely criticized. Be good enough to allow me space to ask a few questions.

Is the Good Government ticket composed of honest men well qualified for the places?

Is it free from political taint and boss influence?

Is it a better local ticket than has been presented in recent years?

Was the P. M. L. ticket as good, and was it free from political taint?

Was the Committee of Seventy ticket as good, and was it free from political taint?

Are the conditions for success upon the lines of the Committee of Seventy as favorable as last year?

Do politicians feel in a stronger position than last year in opposition to reform?

Can we expect this year from an effort similar to that of the Committee of Seventy a result as good as that of 1894?

Under last year's conditions did the Committee of Seventy hang upon the verge of failure for four days?

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

New-York, Oct. 2.

SEIZURE OF SEALER MARVIN

May Not Have Been a Bullet Hole in a Skin—Dominion Opinion.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 2.—The Government has received a report in reference to the seizure of the sealing schooner E. B. Marvin by the United States cruiser Rush.

The commander of the Rush claimed to have acted under Article 63 of the Paris award, this section prohibiting the use of firearms in Bering Sea. The Marvin was at the time outside the prohibited zone and doing execution with spears among the seal herds. Owing to one of the seals having presented the appearance of having been killed by a bullet, although actually killed by a spear, the vessel was seized and handed over to her Majesty's ship Pheasant.

The Pheasant has reached Victoria, B. C., with the doubtful sealskin on board, and all the facts have been reported to the department. Public opinion in British Columbia is that the seizure was entirely unwarranted.

PROSPERITY OF HAITI REPUBLIC

Calmness in Political Affairs Due to the Wise and Liberal Measures of President Hippolyte.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—The Republic of Haiti, like Jamaica, being practically independent of the sugar industry, although naturally to some extent affected by the present crisis in the sugar markets, is by no means sharing the untoward experiences of most of the other West Indian islands. On the contrary, a period of prosperity quite unprecedented in her history appears to be beginning. This, naturally, is not only interesting, but very important, news for those large American interests vested in, or, in one way and another, connected with, the big southern island. But the most significant fact, which lies back of all this, is that the republic has at last, for the first time in her long history of political instability and bloodshed, entered upon a period of assured peace under a firmly established, because most wisely organized, Government.

The secret, if secret it be, of this is that President Hippolyte is a patriot of the finest type. Whatever might have been thought about him at first, judging him by his nationality and long line of predecessors, now that his term of office is drawing to a close, and his work is at last beginning to be seen, Haitians and foreigners alike realize that he took office, when it came to him, with the sole view of benefiting the country—if circumstances did not prove too strong for him. He had no political axe to grind, and has taken care to surround himself with a Ministry equally free from political bias and, like himself, only devoted to the advancement of the country's material welfare. Such a policy, rigidly carried out, was bound to bring forth fruit, and four years of it has so materially improved the industrial life of the republic as to leave no shadow of a doubt as to the motives or ability of Hippolyte.

But Hippolyte, while perfectly honest about his work of regeneration, is not such a one-ideaed enthusiast as not to be what is called "wise in his generation." He has effectually, though with a strong and firm yet lenient and generous hand, steered his course so as to avoid rather than crush political strife. Probably he took warning from the example of the unfortunate Balmaceda's experience of "regeneration" work in Chile, and shaped his course after that of Nuñez of Colombia. At any rate, he has succeeded where his long line of predecessors, strong and weak alike, failed. The method has been a simple one. While with a strong yet lenient, and on occasion generous, hand searching out and repressing political agitation, he has demonstrated by practical experiment in a way hitherto unknown to the Haitien people the blessings of peace. That the lesson has been learned will be presently shown; but Hippolyte is too wary a reformer to depend entirely on the strength of the new ideas he has introduced and the stability of the peace he has established.

According to the Constitution, in 1897 the tenure of office of Hippolyte will terminate, and as he is determined to retire from public life he has carefully studied the wisest course to pursue to secure a thoroughly Constitutional election. Formerly, up to the time of Hippolyte himself coming into power, a Presidential election in Haiti meant bedlam (or worse) let loose in the island. This was inevitable, because, while personal ambition walked abroad unrestrained, the occasion was a golden opportunity for the operations of those whose ambitions rose no higher than the acquisition of personal property to which they had no right. But it is obvious that this state of things was only possible in a country where the free possession and use of firearms was a national privilege or possibly right. The strong hand of Hippolyte has altered all this. Haiti has been disarmed of lethal weapons, while improved modern implements of industry were being introduced. Executive proclamations prohibit the possession and carrying of firearms (except under licensed restrictions) by any resident in the island. In the event of contravention of this law its penal clause is enforced with much rigidity. For Hippolyte, with all his modern progressiveness and determination to set Haiti on the highway to success, is, to paraphrase Haggard, a veritable "He Who Must Be Obeyed."

This is not all. The Ministry of Haiti today is composed solely of men who have large interests in the country, and enjoy the personal confidence and support of the majority of the population in their various districts, which in Haiti is called a "following," and to whom their word is law. That such a President and such a Ministry should win confidence abroad as well as respect at home is no matter for wonder. The Minister of Finance, M. Fouchard, has only recently succeeded in raising on the Paris Bourse a loan of 50,000,000f. which had been voted by the Chamber of Deputies at its last meeting for the purpose of insuring the further progress of those great public works already begun by Hippolyte, and the final accomplishment of a truly constitutional and civil instead of military government for the future.

It has been intimated that the spirit of revolt is crushed out. To-day there exists but one solitary revolutionary leader who remains hostile to the new order of things—and that only because his personal character, apart from any political considerations, renders it impossible that he should find a part therein. This is the notorious Manigat, known in political life as Salomon's Minister of the Interior, and as an aspirant to succeed his deceased chief after the expulsion and death of the last of the Dictators. He had a following—once; but a very small if by no means select one. To-day he stands alone, deserted by his friends and despised by all who know him, occupying the unique position of being the only Haitian exile—and that simply because his own arrogance will not allow him to accept the general amnesty; he prefers to starve in Kingston, hugging the delusion that Hippolyte only permits his return to dispose of him. Inspired by this mania, he has lately been sending out what he calls open letters to Hippolyte teeming with the vilest of invectives against both the President and his Government. Hippolyte permitted these leaflets free circulation through the post and in the newspapers, as their very vileness, exaggeration, and inappropriateness to obvious facts at once defeated whatever object they might have had.

The result of these would-be messengers of evil to Hippolyte has been the final political extinction of their author. His last friends in Haiti on whom he could count for financial aid to support him in his exile have drawn their pursestrings in disgust. The few who were yet content to share his exile wrote to the Haitian Government repudiating the outrageous course of their chief, and signifying their desire to return to Haiti and give allegiance to the de facto Government. The submission was at once accepted, and the Consul General here received instructions to issue passports to all. More than this—and here we see Hippolyte's generosity as well as his diplomatic leniency—the Consul was directed to furnish the poorer exiles with means to pay whatever debts they owed here and the passages of themselves and families to Haiti. Many have already left rejoicing. In a few weeks the rest will follow, and M. Manigat will have ample opportunity to reflect on the conditions of the market to which he has brought his pork.

All the resident foreigners expelled by Hippolyte for political reasons have also been permitted to return and resume their various occupations, with one exception. He is a Mr. Crosswell, who owned and conducted an extensive commercial business in Port au Prince. He is still in Kingston, and claims that, although he has made every amende honorable for any indirect connection which he might have had with political affairs, he cannot yet obtain his recall.

Such being the present condition of affairs in Haiti, and the prospect for some time to come at least, it is not surprising that many of the large American firms that withdrew from Haitian trade temporarily, fearing further complications, are now recommencing shipments. The wonder is rather that they had not the foresight to do so at least two years ago, instead of crediting the interested yarns of irresponsible sensational newspaper correspondents who were for the most part in league with the revolutionary element.

Decline of Robinson Crusoe's Island.

From Le Journal des Débats.

The Chilean Government has appointed a committee to consider means for the colonization of the Island of Juan Fernandez. The population of the island, which once reached 159 souls, is reduced now to 29. Juan Fernandez, the island where Robinson Crusoe lived, was formerly an important station for whale fishermen. As the profits are small nowadays, the inhabitants of Juan Fernandez have abandoned the commerce. The committee will report that the only means of restoring prosperity to the island would be to establish a service of steamers from the island to the continent.

Dr. Talmage Resigns as Chaplain.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in a letter to Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned as Chaplain of the regi-

GALES ON BRITISH COAST

Lettonia Is Ashore Three Miles from Southport Pier Head.

CREW OF THE ARABELLA DISAPPEAR

Schooners Cousins and Helene, Steam Trawler Teal Duck, and a Number of Tugs Foundered.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Terrific gales along the British coasts are causing a number of disasters. The Russian bark Lettonia, from Apalachicola for Preston, is ashore three miles from the Southport pier head. The life-saving boat had the greatest difficulty in getting alongside of her and rescuing her crew, owing to the tremendous sea.

A large steamer went ashore on Goodwin Sands. The ketch Arabella went ashore at Ilfracombe and her crew were taken off by two boatmen. The boat containing the rescued and rescuers disappeared afterward. It is believed that all have been drowned.

The schooner Cousins foundered near Hoylake, but her crew were saved. The schooner Helen was wrecked near Bude, and the steam trawler Teal Duck was wrecked near Blyth. In both cases the crews reached land safely. A number of tugs and other small craft have foundered or been wrecked along the Somerset coast, but no loss of life is reported.

CHINESE TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

Sze-Chuen's Viceroy Was Degraded a Year Before Britain's Ultimatum.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor of the Chinese Legation to Great Britain, gave information to-day that the punishment of the Viceroy of Sze-Chuen for neglecting to protect the missionaries in his district had been decided upon by China before the British ultimatum was issued.

R. K. Douglas, a professor of Chinese language and literature, who is accepted as high authority on the affairs of China, has written a letter for publication, in which he says that the Viceroy was degraded a year ago for incompetency and ordered to give up his post and return to Pekin. Mr. Douglas thinks that China has met the demands of Great Britain at small cost, adding that the fact that the Viceroy had already withdrawn from his post accounts for the alacrity of the Pekin authorities in responding to the ultimatum.

The St. James's Gazette says: "It is an uncomfortable suggestion that the wily Chinaman has to some extent done us, but our demands upon Pekin do not end at this point."

The Post will to-morrow say that a news agency has been informed that the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, notified Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Minister, of the degradation of Liu Ping, Viceroy of Szechuen, Sept. 29. The British ultimatum demanding his degradation was presented the day previous, and certainly produced this effect. The removal of Liu Ping from office has no connection with the Kucheng massacre, the inquiry into which is proceeding.

Fifteen More Missionaries to China.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A farewell service was held in St. Bride's Church to-day on the occasion of the departure of fifteen women missionaries for Southern China.

KAISER AND BROTHER AT ODDS.

Prince Henry Punished by Leave of Absence for a Year.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The United Press mentioned last Sunday a rumor that Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, had been sent away on leave of absence for a year because of a serious quarrel with the Emperor. It was then said that the report was discredited in Berlin Court circles.

The Daily News and Truth of this city to-day reiterate the rumor. The Daily News publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Rome giving an interview with an unnamed diplomat, who ascribes the quarrel to a difference of opinion as to the organization of the navy.

Truth says that the trouble arose over some question in connection with the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Canal, and that the dispute resulted in Prince Henry's being virtually banished for a year, despite the efforts of Empress Frederick, mother of the Emperor and of Prince Henry, to effect a reconciliation between her sons. Prince Henry and his wife are now at Balmoral, the guests of the Queen, Prince Henry's grandmother. They will probably remain there for a month.

LOUIS STERN'S BAVARIAN CASE.

Counsel Denies that the Prince's Pardon Has Been Refused.

MUNICH, Oct. 2.—Counsel for Louis Stern of New-York, under sentence of fine and imprisonment for insulting Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa at Kissingen, says that he has no information of the reported refusal of the Prince Regent to pardon his client.

The counsel explains that the official report of the case has not yet reached the Bavarian Minister of Justice, the only person who can properly present the application for pardon to the Prince Regent. This being the case, the report of the Prince Regent's refusal to grant the pardon is premature, to say the least.

BISHOP MAPLES WAS DROWNED.

Atlay, a Missionary, Murdered by Natives in Nyassaland.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Cape Town to a news agency says that Bishop Maples of Nyassaland and the Rev. Joseph Williams, a missionary, were drowned in Lake Nyassa Sept. 12.

The Rev. Mr. Atlay, a missionary, was murdered by natives on the Portuguese frontier of Nyassaland. Mr. Atlay was the son of the late Bishop of Hereford.

ITALY'S FESTIVALS AT AN END.

Humbert Presents Prizes to Victors in the Shooting Contests.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The fêtes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops were brought to a brilliant close to-night by a great popular demonstration.

King Humbert in person presented the prizes to the victors in the shooting contests. To-night the city was brilliantly illuminated, the decorations showing beautifully in the bright artificial light. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the populace.

Jurisdiction over Sea Extension.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2.—The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations is sitting here. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, presiding. The association to-day voted in favor of increasing the jurisdiction over the sea of maritime nations to six miles from the shore, instead of three miles, as at present is the law.

Cristobal Colon Details Delayed.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—The continued interruption of telegraphic communication, owing to the breaking of the wires by yesterday's storm, prevents further news in regard to the loss of the cruiser Cristobal Colon on the Bajos los Colorados, off Mantua. The cruiser Conde de Venadito has started for the scene of the wreck.

American Apples Prized in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—The consignment of American apples received by the steamer Etruria from New-York, Sept. 21, was sold here to-day, and brought top prices. Greenings sold for 11s. 9d. per barrel, Baldwins 10s., king Tomkyns, common, 10s., and the best grade of that variety at 22s. 6d. The demand was good throughout.

Music Hall Liquor License Regained.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Empire Music Hall has succeeded in obtaining the restoration of its license to sell intoxicating drinks. The license was revoked some months ago after a crusade of the Social Purity League, headed by Mrs. Ormiston Chant and other reformers.

Theosophist Quits and Condemns.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Herbert Burrows has announced his withdrawal from the Theosophical Society. He says he is convinced that deception has been rampant in the society for years, and that Mme. Blavatsky, the founder of the cult, was cognizant of this deception.

France and Canada Commerce Treaty.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The representative in this city of The United Press learns that the Foreign Office is again discussing a treaty between Canada and France. It is expected that the ratifications of the convention will be exchanged in a few days.

Kaiser Favors William Bismarck.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The Koenigsberg Zeitung says that Emperor William has invited Count William Bismarck, second son of the ex-Chancellor, to take part in the coming Court hunt at Rominten.

Mrs. Langtry Sues for Her Jewels.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Mrs. Langtry has made a formal demand upon the Union Bank for the sum of £40,000, the value of her jewels, surrendered by the bank to a stranger upon a forger order.

Mail Steamship Tsarevna Wrecked.

ODESSA, Oct. 2.—The Russian Mail steamship Tsarevna has been wrecked off Cape Tarkhan, on the Crimean coast. None of her passengers or crew was lost.

A DEEPER ERIE CANAL ADVOCATED

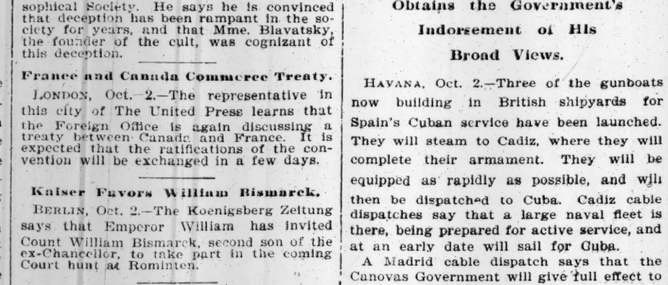
Cleveland Convention Interested in Pictures of Steel Boats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The recent convention of the International Deep Waterways Association, which closed its session in this city last Friday, was in many respects a most notable gathering.

Naturally enough, the Erie Canal received due and proper consideration by the convention. The importance of that waterway was fully appreciated by the members of the convention, which explicitly declared "that the movement in the State of New-York toward lessening the cost of transportation to tidewater by improving the Erie Canal, which must have a permanent value, is noted with satisfaction by this convention."

Much of the interest aroused in the convention for the Erie Canal was undoubtedly due to Mr. John A. C. Wright of Rochester, a gentleman who has devoted much of his life to the subject of good roads and is equally interested in the securing of deep waterways.

In an address before the convention, and in frequent conversation with THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent, Mr. Wright held that it was unwise in the extreme for the friends of the Deep Waterway Association to deprecate the improvement



Steel Boats in the Erie Canal.

of the Erie Canal. "Just," said he, "as any trunk line system of railroads is anxious to improve and construct lateral feeders, so the deep waterway project must be advanced by any incidental improvements that tend to extend and cheapen water transportation."

The Hon. James Fisher of Winnipeg, a member of the Provincial Parliament and Treasurer of the association, also took occasion to say explicitly to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent: "The movement to deepen the Erie Canal by an additional two feet did not seem to strike most of the delegates as in any way antagonistic to the greater scheme. I have no doubt the large majority of the delegates personally sincerely hope for the success of New-York's present efforts at the enlargement of the canal that has proved such a factor in securing cheap rates from Buffalo to the seaboard."

The strongest presentation of the case of the Erie Canal Improvement made in the convention was of course the paper of Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee of New-York. It was a case of special pleading, perhaps, which led many to wonder why, if the Erie Canal was the important factor in New-York's development that Mr. Smith declared it to be, that any one could be found to raise his voice against the proposed expenditure.

The convention had its attention called in a most practical manner to the possibilities of the Erie Canal by a display of photographs of the Steel Canalboat Company of this city, whose fleet has completed its first trip from New-York after a somewhat stormy trip across the lake to-day.

This venture is already regarded as an assured success, and the demand for freight space has increased far beyond the capacity of a dozen fleets of the same size as the initial propeller and consorts.

For many years the West has been compelled to pay high rates of freight from Buffalo for all commodities transferred from the canal at Buffalo, as well as high commissions to the elevator and lighterage companies. They naturally hail with delight any project that brings Cleveland or Toledo in competition with Buffalo in the matter of freight rates, and the canalboat company has been besieged with requests for contracts for next season.

TWO DOUBLE TENEMENTS AFIRE

Members of Thirty Families Badly Frightened.

Three alarms were sent in last night for a fire in the double tenements 328 and 330 East Forty-seventh Street. The houses were occupied by thirty families. The flames, which started in the basement, extended in a short time through an airshaft, and an elevator shaft of 328.

By the time the engines arrived the flames had a good hold on the fourth and fifth floors of 328, where they did more damage than in any other part of either building. The flames reached the roof and then shot over to 330.

The tenants of both houses were much frightened, but they had ample time to get out of the buildings. There were a few persons who caused a little trouble by desiring to save some of their effects. The firemen would not allow this, and they were sent down stairs and out of the houses. Some of the tenants on the third and fourth floors got out on the front fire escapes, where they became greatly excited by the crowd of people below them. A policeman went up and showed them the way down the stairs.

The fire was under control at 7 o'clock. Chief Bonner estimated the damage at $15,000.

A fire started early yesterday in the two-story frame building 1,404 Vanderbilt Avenue, owned and occupied by Thomas Fanning and his two nephews, Cronk and Thomas McGrath. Before it could be extinguished it spread to 1,406, occupied by John Schady, destroying both houses and damaging the adjoining house, 1,402, occupied by Adam Thoritz as a saloon.

McGrath, who slept on the second floor, was awakened by the explosion of a barrel of liquor in the saloon. He leaped out of bed, and was seized by a fireman, who had climbed to a window, and carried to the street, as was Cronk, who was overcome by the smoke. The loud crackling of the flames awakened Thoritz, who managed to get his wife and baby down the front stairs and into the street just as the fire burst into their bedroom.

Latest Arrivals.

28 Seguranca, Hoffman, Vera Cruz, Sept 20, Tampico 22, Frontera 22, Campeachy 25, Progreso 25, and Havana 29, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Passed Sandy Hook, bound in, at 12:55 A. M., Oct. 3.

SPAIN'S GUNS AND POLICY

Cadiz Preparing a Large Fleet for Service Against Rebels.

ABARZUZA HOME RULE LAW ADOPTED

Sagasta, Leader of the Liberal Party, Obtains the Government's Indorsement of His Broad Views.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Three of the gunboats now building in British shipyards for Spain's Cuban service have been launched. They will steam to Cadiz, where they will complete their armament. They will be equipped as rapidly as possible, and will then be dispatched to Cuba. Cadiz cable dispatches say that a large naval fleet is there, being prepared for active service, and at an early date will sail for Cuba.

A Madrid cable dispatch says that the Canovas Government will give full effect to the law of Abarzuza. This law, which was passed by the Cortes before the rebellion broke out, gives Cuba a measure of home rule, and was accepted by all the Cuban Deputies in the Cortes as a substantial advance toward home rule.

Señor Sagasta, the leader of the Liberal Party in Spain, has taken firm ground for a moderate, broad policy in Cuba, and, advanced as his policy is, it will have the indorsement of the Canovas Cabinet.

FILIBUSTERS ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Indications of an Expedition Soon to Start from Florida.

KEY WEST, Oct. 2.—A fishing vessel which arrived this evening reports that there is a large number of men on one of the islands thirty miles east of Key West.

It is supposed that they are Cubans awaiting some conveyance to Cuba. There is great activity on the part of the leading Cubans here and at Tampa, which indicates the dispatching of an expedition from Florida.

Four Rebels Killed near Zulueta.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Col. Oliver's column had a battle with a band of rebels near Zulueta, in the Remedios district, Sept. 29, in which four rebels were killed and many were wounded.

PROTECTION AGAINST EXTORTION

Measures Taken for the Benefit of Visitors to the Fair.

The Atlanta Exposition Excursion Club has issued the following statement, which, it says, has the indorsement of Chairman James E. Graybill and Secretary A. M. Wilson of the New-York State Commission, concerning reports of extortion inflicted upon visitors to the Atlanta Exposition:

Reports of extortion practiced upon visitors to Atlanta are calculated to do a serious injury to the exposition and to deter people from voluntarily submitting themselves to be thus preyed upon by hotel proprietors and others.

While there will always be those whose patriotism succumbs to their cupidity, and isolated cases of excessive charges may be quoted, their number is small, and wholseale charges of extortion are an injustice to the general population of Atlanta.

The Department of Public Comfort is doing its utmost for the convenience of visitors, but the demands upon it are so great that some delay in its operations are unavoidable. To supplement this department, and acting under its approval, an Excursion Club has been formed, with offices in New-York City at 19 Broadway, whose mission it is to afford absolute immunity from every kind of extortion and abnormal charges. Intending visitors to Atlanta may, through its agency, secure accommodations before starting at nominal rates, under agreements with the leading hotel and boarding-house proprietors.

The club states that reports of extortion injure the exposition, but that visitors can be sure of protection through its agency.

Alleged Extortion in Atlanta.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The reports which are being promulgated anent the extortion practiced in Atlanta upon visitors are calculated to do serious injury to the exposition and to deter people from voluntarily offering themselves to be thus preyed upon by hotel proprietors and others.

While there will always be those whose patriotism succumbs to their cupidity, their number is comparatively few, and while, no doubt, isolated cases of extortion may be known and quoted, the report so far as the general population of Atlanta is concerned is exaggerated.

The "Department of Public Comfort" is doing all it can for the benefit of visitors, but the demand upon its resources is so great that delay in meeting it is unavoidable. To supplement this department, and acting under its approval, an exposition excursion club has been organized, with offices in this city, at 19 Broadway, whose mission it is to afford absolute immunity from every kind of extortion and excessive charges. Intending visitors to Atlanta may through its agency secure accommodations before starting, normal rates, under agreements with the leading hotel and boarding-house proprietors.

It is of the highest importance to the interests and success of the exposition that visitors should be made aware of the means of self-protection thus provided, and you will greatly benefit the exposition and the public generally by making this known through the medium of your valuable paper. FRED S. TEBBUTT.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1895.

THE BAVARIAN PEASANTS

Another Folk Comedy Presented by Them in the Big Opera House.

Enough Bavarian beer is annually consumed in New-York to create a bond of sympathy between the "hustlers" of this western metropolis and the simple folk of the Black Forest. Moreover, it is something of a fad now to admire the charming novels of Baroness Tautphoeus, new editions of which are in demand. Scenes vividly pictured by her facile pen in "Quits" lived again on the big stage of the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Bavarian home life, the shooting festival, the wedding dance, the rough-and-tumble fight were represented as graphically as New-York low life is depicted in Mr. Harrigan's plays.

The second piece offered by these peasant actors was "Almenrausch und Edelweiss," which was also the second play presented by the Munich comedians in their engagement at the Amberg Theatre five years ago. It is not much of a play, but it serves its purpose. Its slight story faintly recalls one of the subordinate incidents in "Quits."

Mentl, the stalwart son of the Bühelbauer, is falsely accused of a crime. He has already incurred his father's displeasure by choosing as his sweetheart Evi, the poor farm girl. But awkward, large-footed, shrewd, and virtuous Evi now becomes the good angel of the family. By her efforts the crime is brought home to the real culprit, venomous Quasi, Mentl is exonerated, and there is much rejoicing.

Homes with All Charms.

Many families of means escape the disparaged flat life by erecting abodes in Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, thus enjoying the charm of the best social life, beautiful scenery, pure air, and quick access to business New-York.

THE NEW STEAMER ST. PAUL

She Makes a Preliminary Trip With Good Results—The Trial Trip to be Made on Friday.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The International Navigation Company's new steamer St. Paul did not make her official trial trip to-day, as was expected, but instead took a preliminary run over the course. That the official run was not made to-day was due to the decision of Edwin S. Cramp. The boat is still in the builders' hands, and Mr. Cramp was averse to sending her upon her official trial before the machinery and boilers had been limbered up by a preliminary run. The wisdom of this course was borne out by the result to-day. Except the fourteen-hour run made to Gloucester from Philadelphia, the boilers of the St. Paul are untried, and they stand badly in need of a cleaning of the dirt and grease that have accumulated in them during the course of the ship's construction. Mr. Cramp took this into consideration, and, although the weather conditions to-day were all that could be wished for, he decided he would not make the official run.

Instead, the ship was gotten under way at 9:45 o'clock for a preliminary run. A couple of hours were spent in circling about while steam was accumulated, and at 12:21 the vessel crossed the starting line, off Cape Ann, for her forty-four-mile run to Cape Porpoise, Me. After crossing the line, the St. Paul gathered increased speed with each mile reeled off, but soon, what Mr. Cramp feared, happened. The boilers began to "prime," as it is called, and the boat's speed sensibly decreased. By "priming," it is meant that the water in the boiler is not made into steam rapidly enough, but bubbles, and a large percentage of water is carried into the cylinders with the steam.

A further slight delay was caused by a hot crosshead on the port engine, necessitating the stopping of the engine for a few minutes.

Another exasperating delay was caused when the vessel was about eight miles from the finish line off Cape Porpoise, by a small lumber-laden schooner. The schooner was directly in the ship's path, and the St. Paul blew for her to sheer off, but as the lumberman had the right of way, he held steadily on, and the big racer was compelled to make a wide détour to avoid cutting the schooner in halves. The finish line was crossed at 2:36, just 2 hours and 15 minutes from the stakeboat off Cape Ann. The average speed of the vessel on the run was a little over 19½ knots an hour, despite the delays caused by the series of untoward accidents. At times the vessel made 21 knots. No account of the horse power developed was kept. On the return run, the vessel was not speeded, and she jogged past Cape Ann about 5:40 o'clock.

During to-day's run the official Government Trial Board, consisting of Commander Bradford, Lieut. Commander Schroeder, and Lieut. Mulligan, was aboard, and took observations of the vessel's speed. To-morrow the vessel will re-coal, and fresh water for the boilers will be taken aboard. The fires and boilers will also be cleaned, and the official trial will be made Friday. In speaking of the run to-day, Mr. Cramp said:

"The St. Paul was put over the course to-day for a preliminary trial. The boilers primed so badly that the speed trial will be deferred until the boilers are washed out and refilled. She was run over the course at 19½ knots speed to the eastward, and jogged slowly back.

"Like the sister ship, the St. Louis, the St. Paul was remarkably steady and entirely free from vibration. Her preliminary performance to-day gives every assurance that she will make the required speed with ease when she is put in proper condition for it. It should be borne in mind that since she started from the shipyard the boilers have not had more than thirty-four hours' steaming before she went over the course to-day, which was not enough preliminary work to get them free of the dirt and grease which accumulate during construction. The engines worked smoothly throughout. The only heating developed was in two crossheads, which was of no importance. A thorough investigation was made as to the cause of the priming of the boilers, and it was attributed to the fact the water taken in at the end of the pier just previous to the departure of the vessel from Philadelphia was found on examination to be brackish, owing to the protracted drought."

As Mr. Cramp remarked, the particularly noticeable thing about the St. Paul is her steadiness and freedom from vibration. Even when being driven at the topmost to-day, no more vibration could be felt upon her deck than is apparent on most river steamboats. Although the St. Paul may equal the 22.2 knots made by the St. Louis on her official trial, it is hardly probable that she will. The conditions are very dissimilar, and much in favor of the St. Louis. The latter had been run for several months on her regular voyages, and the stiffness had been taken out of the machinery, and further, she had just come out of the dry dock, and her bottom was clean and smooth. In addition to the new machinery, the St. Paul's bottom is foul from its long immersion in the Delaware River.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Xenophon Baltazzi.

Xenophon Baltazzi, Consul General of Turkey in this city and well known in New-York society, died Tuesday at his country home, in Roslyn, L. I. He had been suffering for some time with paralysis.

Before being appointed Consul General of Turkey in this city, Mr. Baltazzi had for many years occupied the position of First Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Washington. While there he married the daughter of S. A. Warner of New-York. The family of Baltazzi is one of the most prominent in the Levant. The well-known banking firm of Baltazzi in Constantinople was established by Emanuel and Theodore Baltazzi, the father and uncle of Xenophon Baltazzi.

The Consul General was a man of great refinement and ability in diplomatic matters. He possessed a finished education, speaking fluently the Greek, Turkish, English, French, and Italian languages.

Mr. Baltazzi was about sixty years old. One son and two daughters survive him.

George W. Gastlin.

Ex-Police Captain George W. Gastlin died yesterday morning of Bright's disease at his home, 2,254 Seventh Avenue, after two weeks' illness. Ex-Capt. Gastlin was appointed a policeman May 19, 1864. He was made Roundsman Feb. 15, 1868; Sergeant on July 3, 1870, and received a Captaincy on Sept. 20, 1878. After serving a number of years as commander of the steamboat squad he was retired July 1, 1890. Since then he had been engaged in private detective work. He leaves a wife and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Assistant City Assessor James J. Larkin, brother of ex-Postmaster Larkin, died this afternoon at Mercy Hospital, in Pittsburg. Mr. Larkin was fifty years of age, and was widely and favorably known. Pneumonia was the cause of death.

—Russell Houston, chief attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, died on Tuesday at Louisville, Ky., aged eighty-five.

—Judge Robert Crozier of Leavenworth, Kan., died yesterday in that city of paralysis.

Genesee Conference in Session.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its eighty-sixth annual session this morning, Bishop John H. Vincent presided. This is one of the most important ecclesiastical bodies in the State.

The work of the conference is chiefly a review of the year. It will elect delegates to the General Conference, and one of these is likely to be the Rev. S. Hunt. Other names mentioned are the Rev. J. T. Williams and the Rev. J. E. Bills. The chief interest centers in the making of the annual appointments, which will not be announced until the conference is about to adjourn.

Ex-Justice Solon B. Smith's Funeral.

The funeral of ex-Police Justice Solon B. Smith was held last night at 232 East Fiftieth Street and was attended by a large number of friends.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, who delivered an impressive address.

Among those present were Assistant District Attorney Jacob Berlinger, ex-Justices Taintor and Meade, John W. Jacobus, Major Henry Berley, and Charles A. Benedict.

The interment will take place this morning in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Capt. Bassett Seriously Ill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Capt. Isaac Bassett, the Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, is seriously ill at his residence in this city. He is suffering with heart trouble and a complication of kidney diseases. Capt. Bassett is seventy-six years old, and for sixty-four years has been at the Capitol. His first employment was as a page in the Senate, he having been appointed to that position in 1830.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Copies of dainty French cabinets at manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d Street.—Adv.

CONNECTICUT'S BLUE LAWS

Many of Them Are Still in Force in the Nutmeg State.

THE VIEWS OF AN ASSEMBLY MEMBER

Henry G. Newton Analyzes the Old Code and Cites Evidences of Its Enforcement—Some Laws Now Standing.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Henry G. Newton of this city, a member of the Connecticut General Assembly for 1895, read a very interesting paper before the New-Haven Historical Society Monday night on the subject of "New-Haven's Blue Laws." Mr. Newton said in part:

We have seen them published at length in the newspapers many times. They go the rounds about once in four years. They are usually accompanied by ejaculations of wonder at the narrowness of spirit of our forefathers and of gratitude that those times are passed. There are forty-four of them as printed, and the only one of them the reader remembers is "No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath day," and this is usually quoted as a sample of all. Does not every dictionary and encyclopedia say they are a humbug and a fraud, and has not Trumbull's "Blue Laws, True and False," put an end to the infamous slander? And so it seems to be time for another article on the blue laws to be written.

The first two are as follows: "(1) The Governor and magistrates convened and the General Assembly are the supreme power under God of this independent dominion. (2) From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be made."

These propositions, I believe, are fully and fairly contained in the fundamental agreement and the laws of New-Haven colony. The third blue law is: "The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people." I think this is a fair statement of the original Constitution of New-Haven colony. If it be not so to-day, it is due to the growth of the State, which makes mass meetings of the people impracticable; but if the General Assembly be understood as representing the people it is also true to-day.

The fourth blue law is: "The Assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the people, but shall dismiss itself." This seems to be correct. There is no indication in the fundamental agreement or elsewhere that I have found that the Governor might dissolve an Assembly against its will.

The sixth blue law reads: "Conspiracy against this dominion shall be punished with death."

The seventh blue law says: "Whosoever says there is power and jurisdiction above and over this dominion shall suffer death and loss of property."

The eighth blue law reads: "Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion shall suffer death."

The ninth blue law says: "The Judges shall determine controversies without a jury." This was undoubtedly the law in New-Haven colony. It is law now in this State, wherever and in so far as the Judges can make it so.

The tenth blue law declares—"No one shall be a free man or give a vote unless he be converted and a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion." This is a fair statement. Trumbull in his "Blue Laws, True and False," attempts to criticise this law on the ground that the fundamental agreement provided that only those should vote who were planters and members of some of the approved churches of New-England.

The eleventh blue law says—"No man shall hold any office who is not sound in faith and faithful to this dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of £1; for a second offense he shall be disfranchised." It was certainly the law of New-Haven colony that no man should hold office who was not sound in faith and faithful to this dominion. The rule that only church members should vote was maintained as an ordinance of God. Any protest against it was considered to be seditious and treasonable, and severely punished.

The twelfth blue law—"Each free man shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this Dominion, and that Jesus is the only King."

Thirteenth blue law—"No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any other officer." This is a correct statement of the fundamental law of New-Haven colony.

Fourteenth blue law—"No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic."

Fifteenth blue law—"If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished, and not suffered to return under pain of death." The principal law against Quakers was made in 1658.

Sixteenth blue law—"No priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant." The law against Quakers included other blasphemous heretics, and would doubtless have included Roman Catholics if any priest of that persuasion had ventured to come within the jurisdiction.

Seventeenth blue law—"No one to cross a river but with an authorized ferryman." The law is that no one but an authorized ferryman has any right to transport passengers for pay over a legal ferry.

Eighteenth blue law—"No one shall ride on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting."

Nineteenth blue law—"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day."

Twentieth blue law—"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath day or fast day."

Twenty-first blue law—"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday." The twenty-first blue law, making the Sabbath begin at sunset, was, of course, the law of the New-Haven colony and the law of our forefathers down to a comparatively recent period. Under the Mosaic law Sabbath began at sunset, and such has been the law of the Sabbath since the evening and the morning were the first day.

Twenty-second blue law—"To pick an ear of corn in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft." This is law to-day and punishable with heavy fine or imprisonment. The law of New-Haven colony imposed payment of double damages to the person injured and such further fine and punishment (i. e., stocking, whipping, and pillory) as the Court shall think meet. Our forefathers and the laws of Moses were in advance of us that they made restitution a part of the punishment for theft.

Twenty-third blue law—"A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty unless he clear himself by his oath." This is so sensible as to make it probable that it was proper practice in New-Haven colony.

Twenty-fourth blue law—"When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked." I do not find any indication that this statement is true, and Trumbull says it is false, as to the present practice. The accused cannot be racked, but he will get a long term of imprisonment.

Twenty-fifth blue law—"No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the Selectmen." Correct in substance. In the earlier years substitute the Court, or person selected by the Court.

Twenty-sixth blue law—"A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the Selectmen, who are to debar him from the liberty of buying and selling." This was law in New-Haven colony, and is law to-day, and a good one.

Twenty-seventh blue law—"Whosoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes."

Twenty-eighth blue law—"No minister shall keep a school." Ministers were hired by the town, and paid by town tax, and keeping a school may well have been thought inconsistent with their duties.

Twenty-ninth blue law—"Every ratable person who refuses to pay his portion to the support of the minister of the town or parish shall be fined by the Court £2 or £4 every quarter until he or she pay the rate to the minister." This was law in New-Haven colony, except that the fines were not quite as large as stated by Peters. Substantially, it was law in the State until the Constitution was adopted, although before that time dissenters were allowed to pay their portion to their ministers.

Thirtieth blue law—"Men stealers shall suffer death." This was part of the Mosaic law, and a statute of the New-Haven forefathers, which is to their credit.

Thirty-first blue law—"Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above 2 shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the Grand Jurors and the Selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate." This was an expreme law against extravagant apparel, and it fairly implies that the suppression of such extravagance had before been within the scope of the powers and duties of the plantation court, but that such matters had not been properly attended to.

Thirty-second blue law—"A debtor in prison swearing he has no estate shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction." This is a correct statement of the law, except as to the right to vote and hold office. It seems not to have occurred to our forefathers of New-Haven that all men should be equal before the law, civil as well as criminal.

Thirty-third blue law—"Whosoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail." This is an error, but, perhaps, not a willful misstatement.

Thirty-fourth blue law—"Whosoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5." It cannot be supposed that the law was any more indulgent toward cards and dice in 1839; and this blue law is doubtless a substantially correct statement.

Thirty-fifth blue law—"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' Day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, and jewsharp." This is a humorous exaggeration, and, perhaps, very little of an exaggeration. We can hardly suppose that they could read common prayer, or keep Christmas or Saint's Day in New-Haven in 1639 without suffering for it. Dancing and playing cards were still forbidden 100 years later.

Thirty-sixth blue law—"No Gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the Magistrates alone shall join people in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church." Correct. The statute provision was that no man, unless he be a Magistrate in this jurisdiction, or expressly allowed by the general court, shall marry any persons, and that in a public place, if they be able to go forth, under a penalty of £5 fine for every such marriage.

Thirty-seventh blue law—"When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the Magistrates shall determine the points." There is at least one precedent in the records of the jurisdiction of New-Haven for this statement, and I think that such was the law.

Thirty-eighth blue law—"The Selectmen on finding children ignorant may take them away from their parents, and put them into better hands, at the expense of their parents." This was the law then, and is the law now, and has always been the law in New-Haven.

Thirty-ninth blue law—"Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage, or as the Court may think proper." This was both law and practice.

Fortieth blue law—"Adultery shall be punished with death." This was part of the Mosaic law, and therefore a part of the law of New-Haven.

Forty-second blue law—"A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband." I have not noticed any case of such practice in the early records. Peter's history cites one at great length as an illustration of the pernicious working of this law. It is a law now in some cases.

Forty-third blue law—"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offense, £10 penalty for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court." The statute was that all such persons living within this jurisdiction shall, by the first opportunity, repair to their said relations, unless such cause be shown to the satisfaction of the plantation court that further respite and liberty be given.

Forty-fourth blue law—"Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned." This, I believe, is correct, especially if the words "or banished" be added.

Forty-fifth blue law—"Every male shall have his hair cut round, according to a cap." We have all heard of the country custom of cutting hair by putting a tin pan on basin over the head, and cutting around by the edge of the basin. That a pumpkin shell was, in fact, used can readily be believed; that it was cut round by a cap, is a matter of course, and it may well have been the custom. The New-Haven settlers, of course, sympathized with the Roundheads rather than with the Cavaliers.

The lecture was followed with close attention by the audience, and Mr. Newton was accorded a hearty round of applause at its conclusion.

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS FOR NURSES

Reception and Dance at the New-York Hospital.

The old Thorpe mansion, at 8 West Sixteenth Street, a famous Colonial residence, now one of the New-York Hospital's buildings, was the scene of a delightful reception last evening, when the semi-annual presentation of medals and diplomas to the graduating class of nurses took place.

Theodorus B. Woolsey presented the medals and diplomas to the following graduates on behalf of the Board of Governors:

Miss Eliza J. Brown, Miss Eleanor M. Dinehart, Miss Agnes Houston, Miss Mary J. Hunter, Miss Ethel Foster, Miss Elizabeth R. Joyce, Miss Jessie F. Annis, Miss Marguerite H. Thomson, Miss Ella N. Danaher, Miss Maria W. Selden, Miss Estelle C. Nourse, Miss Eila M. Robarts, Miss Leila C. Babcock, Miss Mabel Washburn, and Mrs. Helen W. Montague.

After the presentation the great parlors were cleared for dancing. They were brilliantly lighted and presented an animated scene, as half a hundred nurses, charmingly decked out in their professional costume, flitted in and out and occasionally took part in a waltz or other dance.

THE PRESIDENT BLUE-FISHING

Off Plum Island in the Sound He Finds a Few Specimens.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 2.—President Cleveland and party arrived at Plum Island this morning on E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida and at once went ashore. Lighthouse Keeper William Whitmore gave the President all the points possible as to bearings, tides, and where the fish were most likely to be secured.

This has been an unusually poor season for blue-fish trolling; therefore, the President did not meet with as much success as he expected. A small number of fish were captured however.

The yacht steamed away later in the afternoon. This is President Cleveland's first fishing trip in these waters.

MASCOT, JR., WINS ANOTHER RACE

Outpaced Bumps and Last Request at Rigby Park.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 2.—New records were made to-day for several horses at the meeting at Rigby Park. In the first heat of the pacing class, Mascot, Jr., took a record of 2:10½, and in the second, Last Request one of 2:11½. When the trotters commenced, Fanny Wilcox took a mark of 2:10¼, and Nemoline one of 2:12.

Mascot, Jr., sold for $50, Bumps $15, and the field $6. The way Mascot, Jr., stepped for the first heat made it look as though it was all over, but a bad break put him behind the lot, and the son of Wilkes Hurrah could not get through. In the fourth Elliott went away around his field, and when he finished several lengths in the lead acted like a schoolboy. The Baron Wilkes pacer, Bumps, was too lame to be in it with a sound youngster, and Last

TIMES PRIZE PRESENTED

Gramercys Receive the Banner Won in the Metropolitan Century.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY WHEELMEN

Many Well-known Pedal-pushers Present at the Housewarming of the New Club Quarters in St. Mark's Place.

That popular east side cycling organization, the Gramercy Wheelmen, had an old-fashioned housewarming last evening at 9 St. Mark's Place. Pedal-pushers from all the prominent clubs in town were present, and the new quarters were in consequence taxed to their utmost capacity. One of the pleasant features of the auspicious occasion was the presentation to the Gramercys of THE NEW-YORK TIMES banner, won in the annual century run managed by the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

THE TIMES banner was one of the chief incentives for clubs to turn out large numbers on the run, and there was a lively competition for it. The Gramercys captured it with twenty-two survivors, but they had a close shave. The silken trophy is very appropriately lettered, and occupied a commanding position in the main parlor when Adolph Stahl, in a neat little speech, formally presented it to the club. Capt. Hellbach, who was chiefly instrumental in securing such a large representation for the club, received the banner for his clubmates. He said the Gramercy boys prized it more highly than any trophy they had ever won, and in conclusion proposed three cheers for "THE TIMES, which is doing so much for cycling and cyclists." The manner in which the assembled wheelmen responded left no room for doubt as to their opinion in the matter.

Great preparations had been made for this occasion, and all present voted it a big hit. There were Japanese lanterns and enough bunting outside to decorate Cooper Union, and plenty of red fire during the festivities to attract everybody in the ward. Inside the scene was bright and cheerful, and an orchestra served to make the evening doubly enjoyable.

Some of the well-known cyclists present were Herman Graef, Count Fressel, Charles Bergold, Louis Oest, Jr., J. Kottmier, "Tom" Ward, Charles Weeks, Louis Rauschkolb, Henry Burr, Adolph Hefner, Antonio Senno, George Ressler, George L. Kelly, Frank A. Barr, H. R. Dusenbury, "Al" Ford, D. A. Sammis, Harry New, Oscar A. Preyer, George Hoag, Robert F. Bowne, H. E. ingland, T. C. McIntyre, W. C. Wilbur, James Gentle and C. T. Ford.

COULTER LOWERS A RECORD.

Wheeled a Third of a Mile, Unpaced, in 0:36 1-5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—Over 6,000 people saw Clinton R. Coulter, the transcontinental tourist, lower the record for one-third of a mile, unpaced, at the close of the National Circuit meet at Fountain Ferry track to-day. The weather was perfect for racing and record-breaking. "Tom" Cooper twice defeated Bald in the mile open by a half length in a hard run and in the quarter, where Murphy was disqualified for fouling Bald, Cooper got two points ahead of Bald. The rumor that Murphy had been suspended proved not to be true, the Chairman of the Racing Board notifying the officials that the matter was not settled.

Eleven men went away in the two-thirds mile open. Each was introduced as he faced the tape, a new feature which seemed popular. No pacemakers were supplied. The time limit was 1:30. Cooper gained the front at the start. The pace was slow.

Anderson, whose suspension was reduced from sixty to thirty days, allowing him to ride to-day, made a clever jump at the head of the stretch on the first lap, and, with De Cardy, gained a long lead. Gardiner, from sixth position in the line, went out after the leaders, and Bald closed with him. Anderson dropped out, and Bald came like a shot out of the bunch and Murphy closed with him in the stretch. The three crossed the tape inches apart in order, as follows: Bald, Murphy, Gardiner, Sims, Cooper, Coulter, Kiser, Wells, and Terrill. The time was 1:29 3-5.

There were eight men in the two-mile handicap, with Sims and Bliss at the sixty-five-yard mark and virtually scratch. Bliss and Sims caught De Cardy, and the three changed about pace, catching the field at the mile. The last mile was ridden in 2:17 4-5. Anderson made a sneak just after the bell, and Sims went after him. Wells came through and ran second. Anderson was caught, De Cardy came a close third, and Bliss, Sims, and Terrill were abreast and close up. The time was 2:30.

The mile, 2:40, Class A, had a time limit of 2:25, and was ridden in 2:35 3-5, and was called a race. There was no such speed exhibited.

Seven men started in the mile open, Bald, Kiser, Maxwell, Wells, Gardiner, Cooper, and Murphy. De Cardy paced, and Kiser caught the pacemaker's rear. At the bell Cooper came away grandly, and Bald tackled to his rear. Round the turn Bald had to ride wide, and Cooper held to his speed grandly, coming over the tape a half length to the good, with Bald third by a hard.

Murphy was a close third, beating Kiser by a narrow margin. Gardiner was forced ahead on the last turn. He came strong down the stretch, but could get no further front than fifth. The summaries:

Two-Third of a Mile, Class B.—Bald won, Murphy second, Gardiner third. Time—1:29 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Hause, Greensburg, (110 yards,) won; Davisworth, Louisville, (50 yards,) second; Curry, Louisville, (175 yards,) third. Time—4:38 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Anderson, (125 yards,) won; Wells, San Francisco, (150 yards,) second; De Cardy, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:39.

Mile, 2:40, Class A.—Time Limit, 2:25—Dead heat between Hause and Bornwasser. Time—2:35 3-5. No race and no run over.

Mile Open, Class A.—Mitchell, Louisville, won; Bornwasser, Louisville, second; Fitchner, Louisville, third. Time—2:12 2-5. Tandem paced.

Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Bald second, Murphy third, Kiser fourth. Time—2:13 1-5. Single paced.

Quarter-Mile, Open, Class A.—Kimble, Louisville, won; Mitchell second, Fitchner third. Time—0:34.

Quarter-Mile, Open, Class B.—Cooper won, Gardiner second, Bald third. Time—0:31. Murphy ran second, but was disqualified for fouling Bald.

One-third Mile, Unpaced—Against world's record of 0:38 2-5, held by Gardiner. Time—0:36 1-5, beating record.

E. E. Anderson, paced mile, 1:59 1-5.

A TRIP OVER GOOD ROADS.

The Select Few Arrange an Open Century Run for Next Sunday.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Select Few Wheelmen will hold a 100-mile run on Sunday, starting at 7 A. M. from Washington Park, this city, and wheeling through Belleville, Passaic, Montclair, Orange, Millburn, Springfield, Scotch Plains, to Plainfield, over the best roads in Essex and Union Counties. Dinner will be served at Plainfield, after which the run will be continued to Staten Island, passing through Rahway and Perth Amboy.

Staten Island will be gone over from Tottenville to Port Richmond, at which place the party will take the ferry to Bergen Point. The ride over the new Hudson County Boulevard and the plank road to Newark will complete the century. A large number are expected to take part. All riders are invited, and excellent arrangements will be made for the comfort and convenience of all who take part.

The "Tin Soldier" displays which usually mark century rides are not allowed in the runs of the Select Few, and a time schedule and pacemakers will be the only semblance of formality shown. No entrance fees are charged, but souvenir medals will be provided for those who may desire them. Those in charge of the run and who will act as pacemakers are R. C. Lang, J. McCullough, "Al" Horry, J. H. Perkins, and P. Murray. The management would be greatly favored if those who intend to participate would send their names to P. Murray, 186 Market Street, Newark.

Club Century for the East Oranges.

A journey through the beautiful Ramapo Valley to Monroe, N. Y., is a fixture for the East Orange Cyclers that many members are likely to enjoy next Sunday. The entire distance is a little over 100 miles, and the run will be known as the "club century," although members are privileged to invite friends. There will be no entrance fee, but souvenirs will be furnished for those who desire them at 75 cents each. The schedule is as follows:

Leave	Time.	Mls.	Leave	Time.	Mls.
E. Orange			Monroe	12:00M.	53
Clubhouse	6:30A.M.		Monroe	1:15P.M.	53
*Pompton			*Suffern	3:15P.M.	72
Lake	8:30A.M.	20	Ridgewood	4:30P.M.	88
†Tuxedo Park	10:40A.M.	40	*Garfield	5:30P.M.	94
Southfield	11:00A.M.	44	E. Orange Clubhouse	6:40P.M.	106

*Rest ten minutes. †Dinner.

Capt. Charles M. Lefferts, who will have charge of the run, requests that all members intending to make the trip notify him at the clubhouse before Friday evening.

For Jersey Division Officers

The Nominating Committee of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen has reported the following selections for officers for 1896: Chief Consul—Robert Gentle, Elizabeth. Vice Consul—C. Frank Kireker, Paterson. Secretary-Treasurer—J. C Tattersall, Trenton. Representatives—J. Barber, Englewood; Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair; E. H. Smith, Jersey City; W. S. Righter, Newark; W. T. Brown, Madison; T. G. Salmon, Hackettstown; Percy B. Lovell, Moorestown; J. G. Lee, Trenton; Dr. H. Iredell, New-Brunswick; C. E. Teel, Plainfield, and Dr. H. Jackson, Salem. No opposition is known to this ticket, and in all probability it will be unanimously elected.

Big List of Class A Entries.

An unexpectedly large number of entries have been received for the cycle races at the Westchester County fair, at White Plains, on Saturday, and, in order to have the programme end in due season, the first trial heat will be called at 1 o'clock. The individual nominations number 116, and the collective entries foot up to a total of 291. This is quite the biggest list ever handled by the Westchester Cycling League. All of the best Class A riders in this section are booked to compete, and some good sport is expected. The track will be specially prepared for the occasion.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The White Star Cycle Wheelmen of Newark have received many entries for their road race, to be held on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12. The contests will be over the Irvington-Millburn course, starting and finishing at Lockwood Hotel, on Springfield Avenue. Arthur M. Rose is Chairman of the Racing Committee, and has arranged an interesting list of events, in which many fast wheelmen have entered. The events are: One mile for novices, one-half mile handicap, one-mile handicap, one-half mile ladies' race, five-mile handicap, and ten-mile handicap. The ladies' half-mile race is without entry fee, and several entries have been recorded already. The handicaps will be arranged by E. L. Blauvelt.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen's stag on Tuesday evening was a grand success. The braves of the Pequod Club Cyclers attended in a body, and presented to the Bushwicks a handsome trophy, won on their last century run. Mr. Rhodes of the Pequods made the presentation speech, Mr. Berger accepting on behalf of the Bushwicks.

—"Sammy" Wilson of Newark, who started on a record ride to Indianapolis last Saturday, abandoned his attempt at Northeast, Penn., on Monday. He was completely exhausted when he reached that place, having been on the road eighty-eight hours, during which time he had covered 522½ miles.

—Unattached cyclists desiring to accompany the Century Wheelmen of New-York on their regular weekly run, next Sunday, to Hastings, N. Y., are requested to assemble at the new clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, at 8:30 A. M., sharp.

—C. P. Staubach, the promoter of the Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps, desires to secure as members for that popular organization, four medical students. Mr. Staubach's address is 575 Madison Avenue.

—The bowlers in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club have organized for the season, with the following officers: James Thompson, President; W. O. Tate, Secretary and Treasurer; Thomas Anderson, Jr., Captain.

—William Biggar has been elected to succeed Vice President Rayner, resigned, of the Bloomfield (N. J.) Cyclers.

—College Point will be visited on Sunday by the Bushwick Wheelmen. It will be their last club run of the season.

—The Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a smoker on Saturday evening.

FOR THE TEMPLE CUP.

Cleveland Wins the First of the Series with Baltimore.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—"The most exciting ball game that was ever played on any grounds," was the verdict of men who have followed baseball for years, after the first of the series of contests for the Temple Cup between Cleveland and Baltimore to-day. For four innings it was a pitcher's battle between Young and McMahon, both men pitching superbly. Then the batters got to work, and the next five innings were replete with hard and scientific hitting and phenomenal fielding.

When the Baltimores forger ahead in the eighth, the game seemed lost to Cleveland, but Tebeau's men pulled themselves together and tied the score in their half. In the ninth, Baltimore again got 1 run to the good, and again the crowd thought the Clevelands were defeated. In the last half of the ninth, Tebeau's men greeted McMahon with a fusillade of hits and batted out a victory, while 8,000 persons shouted.

Th features of the game were the batting and fielding of McKean, the timely hitting of Blake, and the fine work of Jennings at short. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	1	3	5	0	1	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1	1	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	2	2	14	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	11	2	0	1	0
Blake, rf.	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Young, p.	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Total	5	13	27	19	2	4	0

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	3	0	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	1	0	1	7	1	1
Kelley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
Carey, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	0	0
Robinson, c.	1	2	6	0	0	0	0
McMahon, p.	0	0	2	3	0		
Total	4	11	*26	14	1		

*Winning run made with two out.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Baltimore, 3. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Baltimore, 7. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off McMahon, 2. Struck out—By McMahon, 1. Three-base hit—McKean. Two-base hits—McKean, Blake, Tebeau, Burkett, Robinson, McGraw. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Burkett. Stolen bases—McGarr, Jennings, McKean, Childs, and Tebeau. Wild pitch—McMahon. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and McDonald.

CLOSE TENNIS IN BROOKLYN.

Colwell Looked upon as the Winner in the Singles.

The feature of yesterday's play in the Fall handicap tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club was the close match between Colwell and Thurber. The former won only after an exciting struggle of three sets, and many now believe he will prove the winner of the men's singles. Some of the finals will probably be reached by Saturday afternoon. Another meeting between Miss Hellwig and Miss Atkinson is expected in the ladies' singles. Yesterday's scores follow:

Men's Singles.—First Round—H. F. Thurber beat J. Bridges (half thirty) by default.

Second Round—Robert Colwell beat H. F. Thurber, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Thurber and Stebbins beat Bridges and Bridges (fifteen and three bisques) by default.

First Round—R. Thurber and Stebbins beat Beadle and Goodrich, 6—3, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Hellwig (owe half thirty) beat Miss Shafer, (fifteen,) 6—3, 6—3.

First Round—Miss Brahams (owe half fifteen) beat Miss Johnston, (half thirty,) 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Brahams (owe half fifteen) beat Miss Smith, (two bisques,) 6—1, 6—1.

Ladies' Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Hellwig and Miss Jewett beat Miss Johnston and Miss Shafer, 8—6, 6—2; Miss C. Norton and Miss Beatty (half fifteen and two bisques) beat Miss J. Norton and Miss Eno, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round—Miss Hellwig and Miss Jewett beat Miss Atkinson and Miss Johnston, 6—3, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Dr. J. Beadle and Miss Brahams beat J. J. Bridges and Miss Norton (half thirty) by default; Dr. W. N. Frazer and Miss Atkinson (owe fifteen) beat H. S. Borroughs and Miss Johnston, (half fifteen and two bisques,) 6—2, 6—3.

First Round—G. S. Goodrich and Miss Herring beat T. Bridges and Miss Johnston, (fifteen,) 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

TAYLOR BROTHERS BEATEN.

The West Side Tennis Club's Tournament Continued.

The Taylor brothers proved no match for Fischer and Bostwick yesterday, the latter team capturing the doubles championship of the West Side Tennis Club on the courts at Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street. Only three sets were needed to reach a decision. Fischer plays Bostwick this afternoon in the match for the Singles Championship Cup, and is expected to win easily. The scores:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Edwin Fischer and Oviedo M. Bostwick beat Arthur Taylor and Alfred S. Taylor, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Handicap Singles.—First Round—H. S. Elliott (fifteen) beat E. A. Crowninshield, (owe fifteen,) 6—2, defaulted.

Second Round—Oviedo M. Bostwick (owe thirty) beat Clinton B. Fisk, (fifteen,) 6—2, 6—1. A. W. Putnam (fifteen) beat J. M. Gardner, (half thirty,) 8—6, 8—4, 6—4.

Men's Handicap Doubles.—Preliminary Round—H. P. Johnes and P. V. Richards (fifteen) beat C. B. Collins and A. P. Atterbury, (half thirty,) 6—3, 6—4.

Lenox Club's Tennis Games.

The Lenox Tennis Club began a contest in ladies' singles yesterday afternoon at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The contest will be finished to-day. The final men's doubles was postponed until Saturday. The score:

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss M. Meier, (owe 3,) beat Miss Daisy G. Clark, (scratch,) 60—57.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Caroline Kopper, (owe 4,) beat Miss G. Meier, (plus 2,) 60—42; Miss M. Meier, (owe 3,) beat Miss Frieda Marsh, (owe 5,) 44—33, unfinished.

Cole and Crawford Win.

The Fifth Avenue Tennis Club's round robin contest was continued yesterday at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Cole and Crawford are still in the lead, with a clean score of 5 wins. The results:

Round Robin Handicap.—Doubles—H. W. Jessup and Dr. D. S. D. Jessup (scratch) beat Walter L. Bunnell and C. M. Relyea, (thirteen,) 48—39.

McDONALD AND SANDS LEFT.

To Play To-day for the Golf Championship at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 2.—The golf tournament of the National Association, which was continued here to-day, was narrowed down to two men, Charles B. McDonald of Chicago, and Charles E. Sands of the St. Andrew's Club of New-York. Unless all signs fail, the championship will go to the Chicagoan, who struck his gait to-day, and a very fast one at that. His driving is now in fine form, and his putting is finely executed. He has learned the course, too, and keeps clear of the bunkers and pits.

Sands is a young player, who has done but little as yet. He may give McDonald a hard game, and may be a future champion. He is the well-known lawn tennis player. His clubmates from New-York are surprised and pleased at his showing. The wind blew heavily again to-day, rendering good scores impossible, otherwise it was an ideal golf day.

McDonald of Chicago, and Winthrop Rutherfurd of Newport, began their match promptly, with a big following of spectators. McDonald won the first hole on Rutherfurd's missing his drive; Rutherfurd also missed his drive for the fourth hole, and lost it. Rutherfurd played by no means a steady game, but he was in poor luck often. In putting for both eighth and ninth holes he hit the edge of the holes, but his ball failed to topple in. For the first nine holes McDonald was only 1 up, but he suddenly struck his gait, and Rutherfurd never won another hole. Rutherfurd seemed to lose heart, for he found his way into every pit and bunker in line.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford lost to Charles E. Sands, 3 up. It was a very close match and the reverend player was set down for a winner once he had Sands 2 up, by very careful approaches and puts. Another surprise of the day was F. J. Amory's victory over Archibald Rogers. The St. Andrew's men had great faith in Rogers, while the Boston players looked for nothing from Amory. Some actually expected Rogers would beat McDonald. Rogers was overwhelmed with the steady driving and putting of Amory. Rogers was once 3 down, but pulled up, and play for the last few holes was close and exciting.

Dr. Charles Claxton of Philadelphia had such an easy time with Alfred Seaton, Jr., that it was thought that he would give McDonald a rub in the semi-finals, but he went all to pieces and the Chicagoan beat him 8 up, with 7 to play. McDonald's playing was cyclonic. Claxton got only one hole in the eleven played.

The match between Charlie Sands and F. J. Amory in the semi-finals was followed with much interest, chiefly because of the unexpected showing Sands was making. All the hope of New-York was vested in him, and all of that of Boston was with Amory. The Bostonian covered the first nine holes in 50 to Sands's 54, yet Sands was 1 up at 9 hole and 2 up at 10 hole. Amory was able to halve 11 hole by a very long and accurate put. The Boston man played better from that out, and although he got into great difficulties before 15 hole, he won it. On 16 hole, however, he lost the match, going into a bunker on his second stroke. Both men got into bunkers repeatedly, neither showing anything like McDonald's form. On strokes, Sands beat Amory 1, the score standing 91 and 92.

In the McDonald-Rutherford match the players had professionals carry their clubs and coach them, which gave rise to some criticism. There is, though, no rule against it.

Willie Campbell arrived to-day from Boston, and now all the players are here for the open tournament. According to the rule of the tournament, the winner to-morrow gets a gold medal and the loser one of silver, and Amory and Claxton will each receive the association's silver medal.

The summary of to-day is as follows:

Third Round.—Charles B. McDonald, Chicago Golf Club, beat Winthrop Rutherford, Newport Golf Club, 4 up and 3 to play; Dr. Charles Claxton, Philadelphia Golf Club, beat Alfred Seaton, Jr., Tuxedo Golf Club, 8 up and 7 to play; F. J. Amory, Country Club of Boston, beat Archibald Rogers, St. Andrew's Club, 2 up; Charles E. Sands, St. Andrew's Club, beat the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainesford, St. Andrew's Club, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Finals.—Charles B. McDonald beat Dr. Charles Claxton, 8 up and 7 to play; Charles E. Sands beat F. J. Amory, 3 up and 2 to play.

The finals to-morrow between McDonald and Sands will be for 36 holes, and will last all day.

A handicap match was played to-day with twenty entries. The three winning players were as follows:

Names.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	98	5	93
Victor Sorchan, Newport	102	6	96
Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston	103	6	97

VALKYRIE'S CREW SAIL.

Passengers on the Teutonic—Lord Dunraven's Daughters Also Leave.

Lord Dunraven's two daughters, the Ladies Eileen and Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Designer George L. Watson, Capts. Sycamore and Cranfield, and twenty-eight of the Valkyrie's crew sailed for England yesterday on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic. The Ladies Wyndham-Quin were accompanied by the Hon. and Mrs. Michael Herbert. They retired to their staterooms as soon as they went on board the steamer.

The crew of the Valkyrie were taken to the dock by the City of Bridgeport. Capt. Cranfield was seen just before the steamer sailed. He said: "I have enjoyed my stay in this country very much, and shall be glad to get home again. Of course, we are disappointed at the result of the races between the Defender and Valkyrie for the America's Cup. The details of those races have been thoroughly discussed, and I can add nothing more to what has been said. I don't know when we shall come back, but I hope we shall be able to have a fair try with the Defender next Spring, and I think the Valkyrie will surprise many American yachtsmen."

Designer Watson was one of the last passengers to board the steamer. He declined to be interviewed.

Mr. Brand Gives a Dinner.

Mr. J. Arthur Brand, the owner of Spruce IV., and H. King Sturdee, his American representative, gave a dinner last night at the Windsor Hotel to the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which had in charge the races between Mr. Brand's boat and the E. helwynn. The members of the committee present were Walter Kerr, C. W. Witmore, Charles A. Sherman, Oliver E. Cromwell, and Dr. Valentine Mott. Mr. Brand broke out that Mr. Brand would in all probability come back next year, and try again for the cup. He said that Mr. Brand would sail Spruce IV. in the next contest when he went away. He also called attention to the fact that Mr. Brand had broken the record in international matches, inasmuch as he had won two races out of the five from Ethelwynn without the latter being disabled, a feat which had never been accomplished by an English challenging yacht.

Defender in Winter Quarters.

The Defender was towed around from Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, yesterday to Neptune Bay, at the back of Glen Island, where she will remain until put in commission again next year. This anchorage is well protected on all points, and will be a good place for the yacht to remain during the Winter. The bay is between the Hugeot Yacht Club house and the New-York Athletic Club house on Travers Island. Nearly all the crew have already been sent home. The few men who remain will soon have the yacht all snug, and then she will be left in the care of two or three of the Deer Island sailors.

YALE, 4; BROWN, 0.

The Providence Collegians Play a Strong Game at New-Haven.

Yale.	Position.	Brown.
Hinkey (Greenway)	Right end	Murphy
Rodgers (Morris)	Right tackle	Nott, (Captain.)
Chadwick	Right guard	Smith
M'Farl'd (Sutphin)	Left guard	Thayer
Cross	Centre	Coonire
Whitcomb	Left tackle	Emery
Bassa	Left end	Dennison
Fincke	Quarterback	Mattison
Hall	Right half back	Hall
Thorne (Mills)	Left half back	Robinson
Jerrems	Full back	McCarthy

Touch-downs—Thorne, 1. Time—First half, 15 minutes; second half, 10 minutes. Referee—J. H. Knapp, Yale University. Umpire—W. S. Moyle, Brown University. Linesmen—Messrs. Longacre of Yale and Wing of Brown.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—There was an immense crowd at the Yale Field this afternoon to see the first game of football here this season, between the Yale 'Varsity team and the team from Brown University. The spectators saw a very stiff game put up by the Providence eleven. It was boasted by the visiting team that she would Cross Yale's goal line, and there was some fear among the backers of the blue that such would be the case. Twenty yards, however, was as close as Brown got to the Yale line, the final score being 4 to 0 in favor of Yale.

During most of the game play was quite snappy, but the tackling was high, and the interference out but little figure in the contest. Yale's backs played in good form, Capt. Thorne's work being particularly noticeable for effectiveness. The line was somewhat weak, and in the last half the resistance was noticeably weak. Brown made repeated gains.

Twelve minutes expired before Yale made her only touch-down, the ball being carried over the line by Thorne.

Cambridge vs. Yale

International Intercollegiate Games, Manhattan Field, Saturday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M. Tickets on sale at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126 Nassau St. and 42d St. and 5th Av.; also at leading hotels and ticket agencies.—Adv.

SOCIETY, PIES, AND HORSES

A Good Lot of Each at the Westchester Horse Show.

WESTCHESTER'S FAIR IN FULL BLAST

Competition Was Light in Most of the Horse Show Classes Yesterday—Defender's "Mascot" Takes Tea.

Who were there?

The same set that were there on Tuesday, the same people that will be there to-day and the day after and on Saturday to see the wind-up of the Horse Show and the Westchester County Fair. Those most in evidence were the occupants of seventeen drags and coaches that had stations in the in-field where they could watch what was going on in the ring where the horses were being put through their paces. Those people are the same that have been in evidence at all of the Madison Square Garden horse shows for a half dozen years past.

C. Oliver Iselin drove over from New-Rochelle on his own drag with a party of guests. He had a mangy yellow dog with him that was reputed to be the "mascot" of the Defender, and which successful navigator President Freeman of the New-York Baseball Club is reported as being anxious to purchase as the nucleus for a baseball nine next season. Mr. Iselin and a host of his friends who were in the members' inclosure passed an hour very pleasantly feeding the yellow dog with what was said to be a cup of tea brewed expressly for the mascot that was able to down the British lord.

There were a host of other people who did nothing in particular to add to the gayety of nations except to indulge in the inanities of the sort of thing that goes for conversation when a lot of people who tire themselves out trying to find amusement get together. They "talked horse" and of the coming Horse Show at the Garden, enjoyed the ample luncheons that filled the hampers they brought to the fair grounds, flirted a little, gossipped a great deal, and voted the whole thing a phenomenal success before they got their traps together and started for home just as the sun was bidding the hills of Westchester "good-day" and the pale face of the full moon came into view.

Society watched the show of fancy traps and high-stepping horses and saddle animals in the ring. The sturdy Westchester farmer and his family devoted themselves to the buildings and tents where the cattle and swine and sheep and chickens and dogs and rabbits and wholesome looking bread and indigestible looking pies and cakes, the peculiar efforts of amateur artists with the brush and the pencil, the more successful efforts at fancy needlework, and the great pumpkins and potatoes, and only the judges know how many other kinds of vegetables, were on exhibition. Occasionally the farmers and their sons would stroll over to the half-mile track, where a couple of trotting races were in progress. For them there was more of interest in these "agricultural hoss trots" than in all the exhibitions of the Horse Show Society, both the trots and the show being in progress at the same time.

A fairer day could not have been had for the show than yesterday, and that people appreciated it was proved by the turnout. It was one of the largest crowds that has ever been seen on the grounds, and the "fakirs" had a lot of fun pulling in the dimes of the yokels who were as eager as ever to be seduced by the songs of the sirens who shouted of the mysteries and beauties and advantages of the particular show for which the "barker" was singing at the particular moment. They had the same old oyster stews their fathers had before them, and they wrestled with the same old "hot frankfurters" that had done duty at Coney Island during the hot days of last Summer. But they enjoyed it all the same, and crunched the "double-jointed Carolina gruber" in the intervals between shows, and suspected that these had a strange resemblance to the "hot roasted peanuts" of their circus days.

Judging was going on briskly in all the tents where the exhibits were shown, and there were many sore hearts among the exhibitors when the blue bits of pasteboard which told the winner of the first prizes were distributed. A shrewd lot of judges they were who had the distribution of these favors among the female exhibitors of needlework and all that is so dear to the heart of the farmer's daughter. They were lavish with their first prizes, and there was hardly a woman in Westchester County that made an exhibit that did not also secure a first prize. Wise judges, indeed. They did no harm, they made a host of friends for themselves, and they filled the hearts of Westchester County maidens with happiness and joy.

It would take a couple of pages of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to publish a complete list of the prizes awarded, and, as there are people who are interested in politics and the other news of the world outside that of the Westchester County Fair, singular as this statement may appear to Westchester County folk, the list of awards cannot be printed. While every one would like to know what matron makes the best pies and the best jam, and what farmer's potatoes are the best, THE TIMES will have to restrict its readers to a list of the awards in the horse classes, and the pies and pumpkins will have to take a back seat.

That horse show was not a great one yesterday. The hackney classes did not fill, and in the single class for trotters, that for three-year-old stallions, there were but two exhibits. The prizes went to the Harlem Valley Stock Farm's D'Alcantara, by Alcantara, out of Advantage, a very neatly turned and handsome young horse. Marion Story won the prize for ponies in harness easily, as he was the only exhibitor.

Competition came for the first time when the judges had to award the prize for ponies and cobs under saddle. There were a dozen competitors for the two prizes. They were a good lot, and it took the judges about an hour to decide that the blue ribbon should go to Mrs. C. O. Iselin, one of the assistant sailing masters of the yacht Defender, who showed her bay mare, Lady Derwent. Frederick Allen's gray mare Moonlight got the second honors, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman's bay mare Hustle was considered the next best, and so was accorded an honorable mention, but no cash.

Four pairs were ev'ered for the prize for harness horses, but one of them, a pair belonging to Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr., were sent out of the ring because they were a bit over the height for the class. It was a popular decision that gave the award to Dr. C. S. Gagon's pair of dark brown, The Rat and The Ferret, who were very stylish and thoroughly broken.

Mrs. John Gerken did not send her pair of saddle horses up to the fair for nothing. There were two prizes offered for ladies' backs, and she got both of them with Terrebonne and Ladas, a pair of well-mannered and easy-going horses of their type. They easily outclassed everything else in the lot and deserved the awards. Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn had a fine long-tailed horse in the ring in Sporting Duchess, and she caught the eye of the judges, even though she did not like the surroundings and plainly was not at her best in the show ring. Mr. Ware, one of the judges, leaped in the saddle and tried her a bit for the benefit of himself and his associates, but the best they could do was to award her the third prize.

Professional coachmen competed for a prize of $50 offered by Thomas A. Maitland for the best exhibition of driving a pair of horses. There was long competition, and if George Hicks, who drives for Frederick H. Allen, got the "wad" for his performance. Prescott Lawrence did the judging, and the several coachmen who competed had to drive him about the ring and in and out among a number of posts that were set up and between which the coachmen had to steer their horses. Hicks handled his horses well, forgot none of the duties of a well-drilled coachman, and drove at the obstacles with more vim and confidence than any of the others. So he got the coveted award.

Fourteen horses driven to road traps were in the competition for harness horses between 15 hands and 15 hands 2 inches. There was a long competition and a good showing. Strauss & Hexter of this city got the award with their entry, Ruth, a bay mare that was extremely stylish and that was a sure enough high stepper. She picked her feet up with extreme grace and had a good bit of speed as well. That was why she was given the award over Frank Beard's Sensation, a very cocky and clever beast, but who lacked just a bit of the fire and snap of his competitor. George B. Hulme's Blazeaway, who was placed third, was nearer to the standard of those people who do not think that excessive knee and hock action is all that is necessary to make a first-class harness horse.

Six tandems were out for the prize in their class, and once more did the "pride of Brooklyn," Mr. Beard, have to land behind the prize winner. He had a showy team in Monarch and Sensation, but George B. Hulme's leader rather outpointed Beard's, and the chestnuts did much the steadier work on the track, the Beard pair being inclined to do the song-and-dance act rather than settle down to business, as did the Hulme pair when the latter got at their work. Mr. Hulme's pair and a pair shown by Frederick C. Bourne were driven to the latest thing in tandem carts, which are styled Superba carts. They look like the front wheels of a breaking cart, to which four-in-hands are sometimes shown, divorced from their companions of the rear section of the outfit. The name of the cart would seem inappropriate to any save a tandem expert, as they are anything but superb in appearance. But the tandem men say that they have merits, and are just the sort of things that are needed for a long drive on the road, and are easy on both horse and man. The Hulme cart had a black body, with red running gear, and the Bourne outfit had a black body and yellow gear. "Johnny" Shults did not show his own pair, but drove a pair belonging to W. G. Bedaux, yet the best he could do was to land them in third place. The show was a good one, and was the feature of the day.

There was but one jumping contest, and that was rather tame. It was for lightweight hunters, and there were but five competitors. Frank Beard got there all right in this class, as his mare, a very clever and clean fencer, easily outpointed the others. She was ridden by "Dick" Donnelly, and had little trouble in disposing of Countess and Jalouste, the other competitors for the money.

While the judging of the fancy horses was in progress, the grand stand was filled with a crowd of men and women, who watched the trotters compete in a couple of races. They seemed a trifle tame to such as are in the habit of watching the cracks of the Grand Circuit at their contests. But the Westchester boys managed to get up a lot of enthusiasm over the affair, and watched the performances with a much interest as if the competitors had been a lot of Alixes, Beuzettas, Directums, and Maud S.'s. In spite of the narrow track, the judges managed to get fair starts, and there were no collisions or upsets to mar the sport. What the horses did the appended summaries will tell:

First Race.—2:50 trot; purse $250, divided.

Bonita, b. g. (Kittle Farm)	1	1	1
Chester Wilkes, b. s. (J. J. Ronus)	3	2	2
Servia, b. m., (James Young)	2	4	3
Buzz, b. g. (L. H. Gurd)	4	5	5
Bennie W., g. g., (Dudley Valentine)	7	3	7
Dreamland, b. g., (

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

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148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

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School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
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The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

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176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 607 5th Av.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING,
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Barber's
morning classes for girls and young ladies, 12 East 30th St., Woman's Exchange Building, Oct. 2, 1895.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation.
Oct. 9. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,
231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $800 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,780 Broadway, near 57th St.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)
280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Harvard School.
578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M.D., A.B., Principal.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 147 9, 1485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.
103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.,
Principal.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY R. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Barnard School,
317 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Mr. C. Milner, M. A., Cambridge,
prepares private pupils for Columbia and other colleges; eight years' experience in this country; references. 210 West 34th St.

Preparation for College
and other instruction by Harvard graduate, experienced tutor. HALLAM, Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR School,
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

The Cutler School
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

New-York Musical Institute,
132 WEST 85th STREET.
The only high-class, well-equipped conservatory on the west side of Central Park.
Professors of international reputation.
CARL V. LACHMUND, Director.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Wiener Institute,
1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST.
Boarding and Day School for boys.
The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Mount Morris Latin School,
30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Woodbridge School,
417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

New-York College of Music.
128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

School of Social Economics.
Now open. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examination, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

James Littman, Master of Dancing,
will teach subscription class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 925 Av., N. Y.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25 th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,
37 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Home School for Young Ladies
NYACK-ON-HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.
and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

The Ossining School for Girls,
SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal,
Lakewood, N. J.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address
Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

St. Hilda's School,
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Law Schools.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of "LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

HOTELS.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.
SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city. In size, location, and appointments THE MAJESTIC is unequaled.
J. H. KING,
(Formerly of Tampa Bay Hotel, Fla.)

HOTEL BALMORAL,
LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

Sherman Square Hotel
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL ATLANTA. } AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER.
Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE SEVILLIA. 117 WEST 58TH ST.
A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Rentals by the year only.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Summer Resorts.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 115, 192, 950, and 1,323 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—20c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby proposed is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and the property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 191 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 43 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 69 feet 5 inches; thence northeasterly 103 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE Collection of Taxes, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New-York, October 1, 1895.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls of real estate, personal property, and bank stock in the City and County of New-York for the year 1895, and the warrants for the collection of taxes have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at this office.
In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 842 of the New-York City Consolidation Act of 1882, viz., a reduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per anuum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75th, CORNER.—Delightful floor, five rooms; or suites; private baths; steam heated; excellent cuisine.

32d ST., 11 WEST.—LENOX—Strictly first-class; elegantly furnished suites, with baths; single rooms; parlor dining.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms; single or en suite.

432 MADISON AV.—Sunny, square front rooms; corner house; also hall rooms; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Large front room; third floor; unexpectedly vacated; large closets; also small room; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, hall room connecting; references.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant, also two large connecting rooms; without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Strictly private family; no children; handsomely furnished second-story front room; extremely large; with both to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; breakfast if desired.

BERKELEY BUILDING, 23 WEST 44TH ST.—Handsome room for club classes or private use; heat and attendance.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR; TWO large and hall room, connecting; private baths; references. Madison Av., 120.

NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND HALL room, with private family; vicinity Madison Square. Address 1,227 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:40, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

ERIE LINES.
FOLIAGE EXCURSION SUNDAY, OCT. 6.
SHOHOLA GLEN.
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

Grand Autumnal Excursions
To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE,
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; Debrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning, due 22d St. 5:30 P. M. The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
Morning and Afternoon Concerts. Restaurant open all day. Last Trip from New-York, Oct. 14.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York, Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 12, 1895, and then opened, for repairing United States steamer Ordnance. Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes, containing proposals, should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer Ordnance," and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2. SPECIAL MAT FRIDAY.
This week only, in Mr. Rich. Mansfield, Lessee. E. M. & JOS. HOLLAND
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
Commencing Next Monday, Oct. 7.
Last appearance in New-York of
MODJESKA.
Monday, Tues., Wed., and Sat. Nights, MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
Thurs. & Fri., Mary Stuart. Sat. Mat., Camille.
Seats now on Sale.

GARDEN THEATRE.
COMMENCING OCTOBER 14TH.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Sale of seats and boxes to begin Monday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE. MR. PALMER is compelled to announce the LAST 2 WEEKS OF TRILBY, as engagements long since made for the theatre cannot be postponed.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
SOUVENIR NIGHT (200th performance) OCT. 7.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND. VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.
NEXT SUNDAY, First Popular Concert.
KERKER'S ORCHESTRA of 50, and Soloists.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings 8:30 to 10:40. Matinée Saturday 2:15 to 4:30.
FRANCIS WILSON.
Fourth week, Sullivan and Burnand's opera, THE CHIEFTAIN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8
DAN'L. FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat. at 2.
Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30.
E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Prices, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
IN THE IRISH ARTIST.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville, Noon to 12 P. M.
Geo. Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Gypsy Trio, Thorntons, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
It reaches the high-water mark of fun.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats. Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

DALY'S THEATRE. Last Week.
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.
MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, in De Courcelle's great play. (Le Collier de la Reine.)
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
A really charming play.....Herald
A truly superb production....World
Next Tuesday, (Oct. 8,) HANSEL & GRETEL.

2d Month. PALMER'S.
To-night at 8:15. Mat. Sat.
DELLA FOX
and the Comic Opera Success,
FLEUR-DE-LIS.
Oct. 18, 50th performance. Souvenirs.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinée.
THE PEASANT THEATRE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT—Almenrausch and Edelweiss.
Friday and Saturday,
The Hunters' Life, (Jaegerblut.) Popular prices.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
Mr. H. C. MINER.....Prop'r and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN.
Last week of A. GILDED FOOL.
OCT. 7—DAVID GARRICK.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 7:30.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
FOOD PRODUCTS AND APPLIANCES.
10 A. M. till 10:30 P. M. Adm., 25c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE WHITNEY OPERA CO. ROB ROY.
Next Week—THE FOUNDLING, with CISSY FITZGERALD.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPLE.
Next Monday—CHRISTOPHER, Jr.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"The Sporting Duchess."
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.
Sunday Eve., Views of Ireland and Scotland.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST TWO WEEKS.
THE BIG SUCCESS. Princess Bonnie.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Sat. at 2.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Mat. Sat., 2:15
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
MR. WALKER WHITESIDE
as HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL.
Next Week—HERRMANN THE GREAT.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, 15th St. & Irving Pl.
THE BATTLE OF THE BUTTERFLIES.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION

W. B. Hornblower on the Constitutions of 1795 and 1895, the Public Service, and Centralizing Plutocracy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—The twelfth annual session of the Georgia Bar Association met this morning at 10 o'clock in the Auditorium, at the Exposition grounds. The session is presided over by the Hon. William H. Fleming of Augusta.

There are many of the most prominent lawyers of the State in attendance, and this session promises to be the largest in the history of the association.

The feature of the transaction of regular business this morning was an address by William B. Hornblower of the New-York bar, who said:

It is a peculiar pleasure to be present at your meeting contemporaneously with your great exposition, showing, as it does, the new South built over the scarcely cold embers of devastating civil war. The new and the old, the present and the future are brought vividly before us at this time.

May we not profitably devote a few moments to the Constitution of the year 1795, and the Constitution of the year 1895; to see how far we have departed from the old landmarks, and how near we may hope to keep to them in the future? When I speak of the Constitution, as a New-York lawyer speaking to Georgia lawyers, I mean, of course, the Federal Constitution, which is our common heritage and our common pride—for, incredible as it seems, when we reflect upon the fearful vicissitudes through which we have passed, the stress of foreign conflict and of civil strife, we stand to-day as our fathers stood in 1795—united in letter and in spirit—under the Constitution of 1789; and I rejoice to believe there is no spot in this broad land of ours where a warmer loyalty to the National Constitution can be found to-day than this very spot, whose soil is saturated with the blood of contending armies shed in the war for separation. History has its marvels, but none greater than this marvel of reunion in heart and in soul within the lifetime of the generation which had witnessed the fiercest and bitterest conflict of modern times.

Mr. Hornblower then reviewed the changes which have been made in the Federal Constitution in the last century, and alluded to the danger that was apprehended from placing in the hands of the Executive the enormous power of appointment to office. Continuing, he said:

The opprobium attached to the motto that "To the victor belong the spoils" has been laid at the door of Martin Van Buren, but very unjustly, since John Adams put in practice this principle and carried it to such an extreme that when Thomas Jefferson became President he found every office filled with his political opponents. The evils of this system have been enormous. The public service has been frequently demoralized by sudden changes. Faithful and efficient officials have been removed without cause to make room for new and inexperienced, and, in many cases, incompetent men. The holders of public offices have felt that they owed a duty to their party quite equal if not paramount to their duty to the country.

The growth of enlightened public sentiment has, we are glad to say, brought about a great reform in this particular, and to-day a large portion of the public service is based upon qualifications other than those of political affiliation. Much yet remains to be done in this direction, however, and there is great work left for the present generation in consummating this reform. Strange to say, however, the greatest evil that might have been anticipated from this abuse has not resulted, namely, the perpetuation in power of the President or of the party to which he belongs.

Singular as it may seem, the system of party appointments to office has resulted in weakening rather than strengthening the Administration and the party with which the Administration is affiliated. The jealousies and bickerings and discontent engendered by appointments almost invariably result in factional fights and in bitter hostility to the Administration in the party itself. Within the last thirty years, while the system has been at its height, we have seen the party hurled from power and another party successful, and we have seen the Administration weakened by attacks from within its own party lines.

Mr. Hornblower contrasted our history with that of the Republic of France, with its periods of carnage and despotism, and said in conclusion:

And now, looking to the future, we are led to ask, will there be great changes in our constitutional framework? Will the vast increase of capital, the increase of powerful corporations, and the consolidation of enormous enterprises into so-called trusts produce a centralizing plutocracy or a socialistic uprising?

There can be no doubt that the tendency of the present decade is in the direction of the centralizing plutocracy. I

JAIL FOR THE ALDERMEN

Long Island City's Councilors Threatened with Criminal Prosecution.

FINANCIALLY RASH, IT IS SAID

Impeachment of the City Treasurer Brings on a Lively "Give-and-Take" Battle—Suggestion by Mr. Knapp.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 2.—The action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting articles impeaching City Treasurer Lucien Knapp has aroused the people of this city, and there is a prospect of lively times. It was said to-day that the Aldermen had violated the provisions of Section 16 of Chapter I. of Title 3 of the city charter, which relates to the legislative powers of the Common Council. The section reads:

"It shall not be lawful for the Common Council to borrow money or to issue bonds or other evidences of debt, nor shall it be lawful to incur liability for the payment of any money, or direct any work for the payment of which the city may become liable, beyond the amount of cash applicable to the particular purpose then in the Treasury of the city, except in the case of a special assessment, where authorized by this act.

"All acts done, bonds, or other evidences of debt issued and debts contracted contrary to the true meaning and intent of this section, shall be absolutely null and void as against the city, but the members of the Common Council voting therefor shall be jointly and severally liable therefor, and such act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by a fine not less than the amount of such liability, and by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, and until such fine is paid, and such fine shall be paid into the City Treasury for the benefit of said city."

It is alleged that the Aldermen violated this section of the City Charter last year by incurring liability against the Fire Department fund in excess of the amount of money appropriated to that fund in the city budget, and that they also exceeded the amount of the contingent fund last year by $6,000. Other instances of violations of the section referred to are said to have occurred.

A number of leading citizens have consulted counsel, and, it is said, will arrange for a meeting of taxpayers, at which it is intended to lay the subject before the people and arrange to commence criminal proceedings against the members of the Common Council.

It was given out this morning that City Treasurer Knapp, against whom the Common Council last night adopted articles of impeachment, would be arrested for refusing to pay warrants on department funds, in which, it is alleged, there are still balances on hand. City Treasurer Knapp remained in his office in the City Hall throughout the day, expecting to be taken into custody. He had bondsmen handy, but the warrant was not issued, and, so far as could be learned, the matter had been dropped.

Mr. Knapp told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the action of the Board of Aldermen against him had not ended the matter by any means. He said there were other departments of the City Government to be heard from on the question of finances. He stated that since he took office, on the first day of January, the Board of Police Commissioners had failed to turn over to his department any of the money collected from policemen for fines for neglect of duty. Mr. Knapp stated that, under the charter, he was not only City Treasurer, but also receiver and custodidan of all moneys of the city.

"It strikes me," said Mr. Knapp, "that the Board of Aldermen had better impeach the heads of some other departments while they have the impeachment fever on."

When asked what other departments were in need of the distinguished attention of the "City Fathers" he said that the fines from the police courts for two months had not been paid into his office, although he said that a gentle reminder had to be given even then to get the money.

"They accuse me of finding a deficiency in the Treasury for political effect," said the City Treasurer. "I want them to understand that I have done exactly what my predecessor in office, Mr. Bleckwenn, did. Since taking charge of this office the Queens County Bank has presented to me alone city warrants for $15,000 that the bank had cashed during the last three months of Mr. Bleckwenn's term of office, and there are still others outstanding.

"The members of the administration do not want to forget that just after they came into the office they caused the arrest of a man who was a Police Commissioner under ex-Mayor Gleason for not turning over to the City Treasurer the money collected from policemen for fines."

The City Treasurer received this morning notice that he would be heard by the Board of Aldermen on Friday, Oct. 5, at 8 P. M. The calendar shows that Oct. 5 will be Saturday, and the City Treasurer is a little in doubt as to which day the notice means. Considering the nature of the action against him, Mr. Knapp says mistakes are the rule with the city administration.

GOT NAPOLEON'S CHAIR, HE SAYS

Only One of the Treasures Which Mr. De Young Purchased for San Francisco's Memorial Museum.

M. H. De Young, the proprietor of The San Francisco Chronicle, who went abroad seven months ago as representative of and purchasing agent for the Memorial Museum of the California Midwinter Exposition, was a passenger by the Cunarder Aurania, which yesterday arrived from Liverpool.

Mr. De Young's treasures did not arrive with him. He placed them on board clipper ships and shipped them direct to San Francisco. He will remain in the city two days as a guest of the Waldorf, and will then go West.

He thinks that his collection is a notable one. The Hôtel Drouot, the old curiosity shop of Paris, furnished the major part of it. But the chair of immortal memory, the one which the first Napoleon used, was not purchased there. Mr. De Young says that an acquaintance told him where to find that treasure. He did not know whether the chair came from St. Cloud or Fontainebleau, and, moreover, he did not care. But he was satisfied that it had belonged to the "Little Corporal," and he had forthwith purchased it.

A bed which had once been the property of Mme. Mars, presented, so legend says, to that star of the Comédie Française by Napoleon, is another acquisition for the Western museum.

Other purchases were made in Nuremberg, Hamburg, and London. In the latter city Mr. De Young says he obtained from the Christie sale all that was worth having. From Germany he brought a collection of knives and forks, old hardware, old armor, and old lamps. The cutlery outfit, he says, comprises 2,000 different varieties. Loving cups of vast dimensions and mighty age were also obtained there. Germany also furnished the collector with sixteen suits of armor contemporaneous with the Thirty Years' War, and many guns of an antique pattern.

And then there were paintings, busts of Roman Emperors, bits of furniture of the time of Louis XIV. and Henry II., fans, clocks of all generations, and much else to attract the curious.

Instructions to Voters.

Commissioner Grant said yesterday, in answer to criticisms on the Police Board's resolution Tuesday directing the Chief of the Election Bureau to have printed full instructions on the subject of how to vote, and to have the Inspectors of Election give instructions to the voters as they are registered:

"It is not intended that Inspectors of Election shall give verbal instructions to voters on registry days. The idea is to have circulars printed, with instructions how to vote, and to have them distributed on registry days to voters. Printed instructions of how to vote will also be displayed in the different polling places, but by giving each voter a circular at the time he registers, he will have ample time to post himself on how to vote."

Welcomed by Secretary Cooper.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its regular annual reception for members and friends last night in the building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The entire building was appropriately decorated.

After music by a string quartet in the class room, Clayton S. Cooper, the Secretary of the Twenty-third Street branch, made a short address of welcome. The guests were entertained afterward with a gymnastic exhibition and music, and refreshments were served in the lecture room.

It was announced that the Educational Department will be opened Monday evening, when C. M. Dodd will deliver an address.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gignoux—Hawley.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2.—At the quaint old Episcopal Church of St. James at Hyde Park, this noon, Miss Adelaide Hawley, daughter of John S. Hawley of the firm of Hawley & Hoops, confectioners, of New-York, was married to Claude Gignoux of the New-York law firm of Gignoux & Gignoux. The Rev. A. T. Ashton officiated.

Mr. Gignoux drove to Hyde Park last evening. The bride and her friends arrived at Poughkeepsie this morning in a special car on the Hudson River Road. They were driven to Hyde Park, which is six miles from here, and after the ceremony were driven back to Poughkeepsie.

The bride was given away by her father. Interest in the ceremony was heightened by the fact that the bride's mother and grandmother were both married at the same altar at which she pledged her troth.

A wedding breakfast was served at the Nelson House as soon as the bride was in traveling costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Gignoux left for a wedding trip through Northern New-York in Mr. Gignoux's buckboard, which was adorned with white satin ribbons.

The New-York party at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Gignoux, Mrs. E. Gignoux, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hawley, the Misses Hawley, E. M. Fowler, F. J. Donaldson, Jr., and John R. Hawley. There were also present John Caren, Miss Elizabeth Gignoux, and Miss H. A. Gignoux of Monroe.

Rose—Jacobs.

NEWBURG, Oct. 2.—Miss Ada Louise Jacobs of this city and Howard Kelsey Rose of the firm of Comstock, Cheney & Co., Ivoryton, Conn., were married at St. George's Church this evening by the Rev. Dr. Applegate.

It was a very fashionable wedding and guests were in attendance from many out-of-town points.

The bride was robed in white satin, trimmed with illusion and pearls. Miss Edith Owen of Newburg was maid of honor, and wore a white satin gown, covered with white mousseline de sole and trimmed with satin ribbons.

The bridesmaids were Miss Norella Jennings of Deep River, Conn., and Miss Frances O. O. Authouse of this city. They wore pink silk, covered with white mousseline de sole, trimmed with satin ribbons.

John Wells Chapman of Hartford, Conn., was best man, and Eugene Ward Jacobs, Thomas C. Marvel, Jr., of Newburg, William Stephenson Cheney of Essex, Conn., and Tracy S. Lewis of Naugatuck, Conn., were the ushers.

Duncan furnished a wedding breakfast for 200 persons.

Among the out-of-town guests present were Charles Rose, Miss Frances Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Comstock, Miss Belle Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rose and Miss Laura Rose of Ivoryton, Conn.; Mrs. Henry L. Shaw of Deep River, Conn.; Mrs. M. Munn and Miss Laure E. Munn of Asbury Park, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Munn of Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Wells Cheney and Mrs. Laura Richmond of South Manchester, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Mollison, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Tyler and Miss Grace Tyler of Brooklyn.

Hogson—Dewey.

Miss Harriet Ella Dewey, daughter of E. W. Dewey, was married yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church to Noble Foster Hoggson of this city. The Rev. Dr. Jones of Grace Church officiated.

Dr. John Augustus Hartwell was the best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss May Dewey, sister of the bride, and Miss Flora Jenkins. The ushers were D. D. Sutphen, Richard A. Strong, Robert R. Walbridge, and Frederick E. Briggs.

After the church ceremony a reception was held at Mr. Dewey's house, 34 West Forty-ninth Street.

Medbery—Newell.

SARATOGA, Oct. 2.—The wedding of Miss Frances Newell of this village and R. Montrose Medbery of Ballston Spa, son of H. J. Medbery, President of the Mechanicsville Fiberite Company, was solemnized in the Bethesda Episcopal Church here today. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Shackelford. The attendants were Miss Antoinette Newell, sister of the bride, and Gordon Scott McCreedy of Ballston. The bridal party left for the South on an early afternoon train.

Booth—Wells.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Miss Grace Bryston Wells, daughter of Mrs. John Wells of New-York, whose Summer residence is near this city, was married today in Christ Church, this city, to Mr. Charles Booth, Jr., of Liverpool, England, by the Rev. Mr. Joyce, rector of the church, in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The church was finely decorated with ferns and flowers. The wedding breakfast was in New-York.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Sutton-Remsen Wedding.—A number of well-known society people will go from this city to Babylon, L. I., this morning on a special train to attend the wedding of Miss Helen R. Remsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, to Woodruff Sutton. The ceremony will be performed at noon in the Protestant Episcopal Church at West Islip, by Bishop Littlejohn, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brydges, the Rev. Dr. Du Bois, a relative of the bride, and the Rev. Mr. Moran, rector of the church. The pretty church will be handsomely decorated for the occasion, the prevailing color being green and white. A large reception and breakfast will follow the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, in Babylon. Miss Helen Wagstaff Colgate, a cousin of the bride, will act as maid of honor. Miss Alice Lee Post, Miss Alice Barnard, Miss Lilla Thorne, Miss Louisa de Peyster Webb, and Miss Mary Remsen Belknap will be the bridesmaids. They will be attired in gowns of green and white, and carry large bunches of white roses. William Floyd-Jones, Jr., will be the best man, and the ushers will be Frederick Floyd-Jones, Edwin M. Holmes, Frank Sutton, Richard Sutton, Henry Remsen, and Arthur W. Francis.

—Lord Dunraven's Daughters Sail for Home.—Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin and Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, daughters of Lord Dunraven, who were entertained by the smart set at Newport last month, sailed for home yesterday on the steamship Teutonic.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie and Miss Elizabeth A. Osgood have returned to their town house, on Madison Square North, after having spent a delightful Summer at Bar Harbor and Richfield Springs.

—O. H. P. Belmont's Coaching Party.—Oliver H. P. Belmont's coaching party reached West Point last night. It left Sing Sing at 10:25 o'clock yesterday morning and took dinner at Peekskill. Mr. Belmont's guests are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the Duke of Marlborough, and Col. and Mrs. William Jay.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—William F. Higgins and James H. Higgins, composing the firm of Higgins & Co., which deals in steam heating apparatus, furnaces, ranges, &c., at 379 Lexington Avenue, this city, and at Mount Vernon, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday to Harry S. Stallknecht, giving preferences to ex-Police Commissioner John McClave for $6,615 for money loaned, and to the Richmond Stove Company of Norwich, Conn., for $6,227 for merchandise. The liabilities are about $18,000 and the assets $14,000.

—Sheriff Lamy has seized the property of the R. W. Bell Soap Manufacturing Company at Buffalo to satisfy six executions, amounting to $8,004.57. The action of the Sheriff is said to be the result of an effort to reorganize.

—William C. Brennan, doing business as the American Furniture Company at Boston, has filed a petition in insolvency in order to obtain a settlement with his creditors. The liabilities are $25,000, and 25 per cent. is offered.

AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING

Fair for the Benefit of the Fritz Reuter Home Begins.

PRAISE FOR DECORATIONS AND BOOTHS

Inaugural Address in German Delivered by C. F. Gennerich—The Bazaar Complete in All Its Details.

The fair for the benefit of the Fritz Reuter Home fund was opened last night at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The early visitors found that the ladies and committees had kept their promise, everything being in readiness when the doors were thrown open at 6 o'clock. Not a single feature was incomplete, and the beautiful arrangement of the twenty-nine booths and the charming decorations elicited lavish praises from those present.

When 8 o'clock, the hour for the official opening of the bazaar had arrived, the large

C. F. Gennerich,
Who Delivered the Opening Address of the Fritz Reuter Home Fair.

hall and the galleries, as well as the small hall, contained an assemblage as large as had ever been seen in the Lexington Avenue Opera House at any like affair. The ladies found ready patrons, and the Finance Committee and cashiers were kept busy from the opening till the closing hour.

There was no delay in the opening ceremonies. Under escort of Judges Robert A. Van Wyck and Henry C. Botty and the officers of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein and the Fair Association, the orator of the evening, C. F. Gennerich, marched to the stage. The speaker was introduced by President Henry Kroeger of the Fair Association, and was received with applause. The audience frequently demonstrated its approval by plaudits and occasional cheers.

Mr. Gennerich, who delivered the opening address in German, said:

The honor to deliver the opening address at the celebration beginning to-night, came unexpectedly because I knew that among us there were many able men, who, through many years of active service as officers of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, should have been selected for this honor. But the officers of the Fair Committee insisted that it was a duty on my part, and that they would not release me from it, whereupon I acquiesced to their request, and I hereby tender them my thanks for the trust they have imposed upon me.

We are about to launch a festival which is to serve benevolence solely. For some years there has been agitated the project of a Fritz Reuter Home for Aged and Indigent. The projectors knew that should the movement succeed, a double object would be accomplished: that of placing a perpetual monument in this country to the memory of our honored Low German poet Fritz Reuter, and at the same time furnishing a haven for our aged needy. We owe it to Fritz Reuter that the pure German mother language, has been perpetuated, and to our needy fellow countrymen we owe protection and assistance.

And to whom are we chiefly indebted for the introduction of this work? In the first place, to our worthy President, William F. Grell, for the earnest and tireless efforts which he has made for years in behalf of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein. To him the honor is main portion in the agitation of this noble cause. The determination to hold a fair for the furtherance of this cause met with general approval, and men were found who were ready and willing to sacrifice their time and money, to work heartily for this benevolent cause.

The first officer was found in the person of our honorable President of the Fair Association, Henry Kroeger. To him, again, not alone to the men who stood by his side and toiled ceaselessly for the project. Through the kindness of the press the public was kept informed as to their excellent labors and the diligence of the committee, as well. These knew that a mammoth undertaking such as this bazaar really is could not be accomplished by men alone. It required the aid of the fair sex. To the women we owe more thanks than we are able to express in words. They succeeded beyond all anticipation in obtaining donations in goods and large sums of money, which now, at the outset, assure the success of this venture. They followed the example of the good Mrs. Reuter, wife of the poet, who, history tells us, was the true co-worker of her illustrious husband. Time does not permit a recapitulation of the labors of our Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein. It has expended since 1878 more than $43,000 for charitable purposes, through the humanitarianism of this organization, this project has been called into life, and will be pushed to a speedy realization.

The prosperity of this country is such that it is convenient for most of our fellow citizens to contribute in that direction. We, who to-night stand ready to aid us is demonstrated by this immense audience. To all of our friends and patrons I extend the thanks of our association and trust that the result will not only permit the completion of the home, but will also leave a capital the income of which will go largely toward sustaining the institution.

And now, in the name of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of New-York and Vicinity, I declare the fair for the benefit of the Fritz Reuter Home open and wish it unprecedented success.

The concert by Lederhau's Troop A Band enlivened the occasion. The New-York Letter Carriers' Band will furnish the music to-night, and the contributing societies of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein will attend. The stage performances will be begun to-night. Charles Herman's Vaudeville and Comedy Company will present a diversified programme of specialties and a comedy.

MAJOR F. L. HOLMES RESIGNS

He Leaves the Twenty-third Regiment for Business Reasons.

Major Frederick L. Holmes of the Twenty-third Regiment, who is one of the most popular officers in the National Guard, has tendered his resignation. The step was determined upon for business reasons.

Major Holmes enlisted in the Delaware State militia as private in 1876, and was promoted to First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant. In April, 1879, he joined Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, as a private. He was promoted Corporal in September, 1879, Second Lieutenant of Company B Nov. 12, 1879; First Lieutenant March 10, 1880, from which position he resigned, Nov. 15, 1882. On Dec. 10, 1884, Major Holmes again entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Company B.

He was promoted Adjutant of the regiment on March 21, 1885, Captain of Company I, June 3, 1885, and Major Jan. 21, 1895. For a number of years Major Holmes was attached to the General Headquarters at the State camp as one of the instructors, and was considered a capable and efficient officer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—1,404 and 1,408 Vanderbilt Avenue; Adam Thoatz's liquor store and John Shadiz and others' dwelling; damage, $1,500.
2:45 A. M.—134 Pitt Street; Harris Weiss's shirt factory; damage, $65.
7:40 A. M.—107 East Fifteenth Street; dwelling of Mrs. Emma Hanz; damage, $300.
10:25 A. M.—88 Willett Street; Hannah Markowitz's dwelling; no damage.
10:40 A. M.—415 East Eighteenth Street; no damage.
1:15 P. M.—57 Bayard Street; Moses Levy; damage trifling.
1:25 P. M.—179 Franklin Street; Henry Hyde's candy store; no damage.
4:35 P. M.—Foot of Cortlandt Street; ferryboat Washington; damage, $400.
5:58 P. M.—1,775 Lenox Avenue; Jacob Indown; tenement; damage, $200.
6 P. M.—328 and 330 East Forty-seventh Street; Folsom Brothers and others; damage, $15,000.
6:45 P. M.—821 East Seventy-fourth Street; Sarah Gould; no damage.
7:15 P. M.—301 Spring Street; Michael Ryan; damage, $50.
5:45 P. M.—122 Bowery; Ann Cook's dwelling; damage trifling.

GEN. O. M. POE DEAD

Gallant Soldier and Famous Engineer—Hurt on Official Duty at Sault Ste. Marie and Died of Erysipelas.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Brig. Gen. O. M. Poe, Colonel of Engineers of the Northwest District, died at his residence here this morning aged sixty-three years. The immediate cause of death was erysipelas.

Gen. Poe had been confined to his home since his return from Sault Ste. Marie ten days ago, where he had gone to inspect a break which had occurred in the mitre sill under the upper guard gates of the new American lock while they were being tested. While making the inspection Gen. Poe fell and received an injury which brought on an attack of the malady which killed him.

Orlando Poe was born in Ohio and appointed a cadet to West Point from that State, graduating in 1856. He was assigned to the Engineer Corps, and when the war broke out he held the rank of First Lieutenant. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteers and a Brigadier General of Volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. He was promoted to Captain in the Engineer Corps March 3, 1863. During the war he was brevetted Major Lieutenant Colonel and Brigadier General for meritorious and gallant service at Knoxville, Atlanta, and Savannah, and in the campaign terminating with the surrender of Gen. Johnston. On the 7th of March, 1867, he was made Major of Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel June 30, 1882, and Colonel July 23, 1888.

At the conclusion of the war Col. Poe was assigned to duty as Engineer Secretary to the Lighthouse Board, which position he held until 1870. From 1870 to 1872 he was Engineer of the Upper Lakes Lighthouse District.

Since 1872 he had served in the lake region, always having important improvements under his supervision. These included works on Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and St. Mary's Falls Canal, dam on the rapids of St. Mary's River, and the survey of certain historic ground. He also served as a member of various boards on river and harbor improvements and bridge construction.

If he had lived, he would have been placed on the retired list of the army next year on account of the age limit.

The death of Gen. Poe will cause the promotions of the following members of the Engineer Corps: Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, on duty at New-York; Major William A. Jones, St. Paul; Capt. William H. Dixby, Philadelphia; Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, Columbus; Second Lieut. Herbert Deakine, Eureka, Cal.; Additional Second Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Willet's Point. Col. Mendall, the senior officer of that rank, will be retired next month, and other promotions will follow.

There was a plan by the Lake Carriers' Association and other vessel owners to have Gen. Poe retained in active service until the new American Canal at the Soo and the twenty-foot channel project through the chain of the great lakes, of which the General had supervision, and in which he was deeply interested, were completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The announcement of Gen. Poe's death was a great surprise to officers on duty at Washington. The only intimation they had that he was not well was contained in a letter from the deceased which reached here this morning.

Col. Mackenzie, of the Engineer Corps was reading this letter when informed of his death by a reporter of The United Press. The letter was dated Sept. 30, and read:

"I have been confined to my bed, first from an injury received at the Sault Ste. Marie, and afterward by an attack of malarial fever. At present I am unable to get up, and cannot attend to any business except the routine work. Cannot prepare report. Doctors cannot say how long the attack will last—in fact, they do not know."

CAPT. ARMES WILL BE TRIED

He Must Answer to a Court-Martial, Whatever the Civil Court May Do.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Capt. G. A. Armes, the retired army officer arrested last week by Gen. Schofield's orders, on account of a letter addressed to and criticising him, will be summoned before a court-martial within a month. The trial will probably take place at the Washington Barracks, the army post in this city.

The law officers have not yet formulated the charges and specifications which will be brought against Armes, but it is likely that one of the charges will be that of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in writing an offensive letter to the commanding General and the Acting Secretary of War, positions occupied by Schofield when Armes committed his alleged offense. There may be a second charge, if future investigation warrants it, that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This latter charge would represent Armes as making false statements concerning Schofield.

It was said at the War Department today that this trial would occur whether the civil court sustained the Schofield order of arrest or decided that Armes's incarceration was illegal. It is important, as has been pointed out in these dispatches, that the War Department action in arresting Armes shall be sustained in the civil court, that is a technicality so far as any future action against Armes is concerned. The decision one way or the other will not affect or influence the determination to bring Capt. Armes before a court-martial.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 2.—Edward Whitford, a brother of Albert Whitford, who drank two ounces of laudanum in Danbury on Monday under the impression that it was whisky, and died, called upon Coroner Dolen here last evening and told him he had reason to believe his brother had met with foul play. Coroner Dolen investigated the brother's story, but to-day informed him that his suspicions were groundless.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The dead body of Charles W. Tiffany, a physician of this city was found lying on a couch in his apartments, at the Kenmore, at 7 o'clock this morning. A two-ounce bottle which had contained chloroform, and a sponge saturated with the drug, which were found at the head of the couch, indicated suicide.

ESSEX, Ontario, Oct. 2.—William and Thomas Mooney, aged nineteen and seventeen years, respectively, and Dennis Burke, twenty-one years old, were killed and Miss Addie Jones and E. Mooney, the boys' father, were badly injured by an express train at the Michigan Central crossing here this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—There being a heavy demand just now for half and quarter dollars, work on double eagles has been suspended for a time at the United States Mint, and the presses will begin turning out silver to-morrow. Since the 1st of September there have been coined 166,666 double eagles.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 2.—Jacob S. Johnson, the colored preacher who has been in jail for several weeks on a charge of having murdered Annie Beekman, or Rogers, the colored girl who was found strangled to death and robbed a few weeks ago, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 2.—There were eight milkmen before the City Court this morning, arrested on complaint of the local Board of Health for failing to comply with the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council regarding the sale of milk.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 2.—A man was found dead near the steel works here on Monday. He is believed to be a Norwegian named Elnar A. Kieve, papers found in his pocket indicate that his father was one of the Court officers of Norway.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2.—J. H. Turner, Premier and Minister of Finance of British Columbia, has arrived here from England, whither he went to attend the issue of a new British Columbia loan of £420,000, which he states was quickly taken up.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Gov. Greenhalge was visited this afternoon by Thomas P. Reed of Maine. On leaving he was given an informal reception in the antechamber of the State House by a number of Republicans.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 2.—The Norristown Hosiery Company, employing 200 hands, has advanced the wages of its employes 10 per cent. The firm is compelled to run double time.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—Ex-Alderman James Vernor, a bitter opponent of Mayor Pingree, has been selected by a committee to oppose him for renomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Cambria Iron Company has declared a stock dividend of 12½ per cent., payable Nov. 1 as registered Oct. 2.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Fire which originated in the livery barn of J. O. Davis, at 1 o'clock this morning, caused a loss of $200,000 before it was in control. Frank Law, employed at Davis's livery stable, perished. The principal losses are: Lindon Hotel Building, $25,000; Joseph D. Taylor, block, $18,000; Memorial Hall, $10,000; Carlisle & Grimes, $18,000; George Schairer, $4,500; J. W. Davis, building and stock, $4,000; H. C. Hornbrook, $5,000; A. D. Steele, $2,500; Gillespie & McCullough, $8,000; Mrs. F. J. Forsythe, millinery, $2,000. The general offices of the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad were burned out, but most of the records were saved. The amount of insurance is estimated at less than one-half.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The furniture factory of F. Herbold & Son, 160 West Erie Street, was damaged by fire this afternoon to the extent of $25,000.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Oct. 2.—The Edward McGhee School for Girls burned; loss, $20,000; partially insured.

SILKS AND VELVETS.

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FATALLY SHOT HIS TORMENTOR

Cassidy Stood McDonald's Abuse but Fired When Iron Castings Were Thrown at His Head.

James McDonald, a laborer, twenty-five years old, living with his family at 291 Tenth Avenue, was fatally shot last night at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street by James Cassidy, fifty-two years old, of 141 West Twenty-first Street, the night watchman at the building being erected at that locality by Siegel, Cooper & Co., the dry goods merchants of Chicago.

McDonald was employed by the contractors erecting the building, but was discharged Tuesday for intoxication and inattention to his work. He blamed Cassidy for his discharge, and remained about the place yesterday, threatening to have revenge. He drank freely during the day, and the more he drank the more quarrelsome he became.

He appeared at the building last night and began shouting insults at Cassidy, who was in the basement. At first Cassidy paid no attention to McDonald, but when the latter's ravings began to attract a crowd Cassidy warned him to go away or he would have him arrested.

McDonald paid no attention to the threats until he saw a policeman approaching, when he ran away. He returned in half an hour and was again abusive of Cassidy, who had returned to the basement. When Cassidy warned him to go away he picked up a heavy iron casting weighing fully ten pounds and threw it at Cassidy. The latter fired one shot at McDonald, just as the former was reaching for another casting.

The bullet took effect in McDonald's right temple, and he fell unconscious into the basement, fully twenty feet below. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, and Cassidy was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Samuel Mattson, the foreman superintending the sinking of the caissons, was a witness of the affair. He told a reporter that Cassidy had fired only when he was forced to do so to save his life.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—An event of interest to the music-loving public will be the beginning next Sunday night of a series of high class Sunday evening concerts at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, which will be conducted on an entirely new plan. The programme will be furnished by vocal and instrumental soloists of note, quartets, trios, and concerted music rendered by an efficient chorus, and a selected orchestra of fifty-five musicians, under the competent leadership of Adolph Kerker. These concerts are intended to mark a new era in the line of Sunday entertainments, and the principal soloists of the first concert will include Lotta Nash, soprano prima donna; Signor de Pasquale, tenor; Warwick Ganor, baritone, and Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso. Mr. Kerker's orchestra will play a number of classic and popular selections, and a feature will be Mr. Ganor and a grand chorus in the cooper's song from "Boccaccio."

—Mary Anderson's "Memories."—Mary Anderson has completed her autobiographical work, called "Memories," and it is now in the hands of her London publishers. It is a comprehensive narrative of her life experiences, simply and frankly but charmingly told. It begins with her first memory, the appearance of Northern soldiers about her Kentucky home, and the order to float the Stars and Stripes from the top of the house, and closes with her retirement from the stage at the very height of her popularity. She has been nearly two years writing this book, which is bound to be a valuable one for theatrical collectors.

—"Cheer, Boys, Cheer."—The new melodrama, by Sir Augustus Harris, Cecil Raleigh, and Henry Hamilton, now being played at Drury Lane, London, with this title has been submitted to the pruning process since its first production and is now said to be a great success. Its great feature is a polo game at Hurlington, which is said to be very realistic. It also has a battle scene which is thrilling, and the scenery and costumes are described as remarkably effective.

—John Drew's Season.—"Christopher, Jr.," the second of the series of plays in which John Drew will be seen at Empire Theatre, will be followed by another American comedy, which, in turn, will give place to an English play now in Charles Frohman's possession, and written by Andrew Hope, the Lonsdale who wrote the story of "The Prisoner of Zenda," and Edward Rose, whose dramatization of that novel is now running at the Lyceum Theatre.

—Sir Augustus Harris.—While Sir Augustus Harris is in this country to attend to the production of his new play at Daly's he will see the American production of his melodrama, "The Sporting Duchess," at the Academy of Music. This play has so far, since its first production, excelled that great record of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, which ran for two years at that house.

—Daly's Theatre.—But four more performances of "Le Collier de la Reine," by Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew will be given at Daly's theatre, the last matinée being set for next Saturday afternoon. The sale of seats for "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck's fairy opera, is already very large. It is to be presented next Tuesday night, instead of Monday, as first announced.

"Black Patti" Coming.—Sisieretta Jones, the "Black Patti," who is now singing in Berlin, has been engaged by cable by Manager Proctor to sing two weeks at his Pleasure Palace next month. After filling this engagement she will sail back to Europe to sing for a long season in Paris.

—"The Gay Parisians."—This French farce has made a remarkable hit at Hoyt's Theatre, where money is being turned from the door nightly. London managers who have heard of its success are cabling to Charles Frohman, offering big terms for the right to play the farce.

Souvenirs for "Trilby."—The two-hundredth performance of "Trilby" will occur at the Garden Theatre next Monday night, auspiciously inaugurating the last week of its present run. Handsome and appropriate souvenirs have been devised.

—"A Wartime Wedding."—In this opera, which the Bostonians are to produce this season, there is a strong dramatic rôle for the contralto. It will be sung by Jessie Bartlett Davis, who is about one of the strongest features of the company.

—De Koven in the Chair.—Reginald de Koven will conduct the "Rob Roy" orchestra at the Harlem Opera House to-night, and the number of musicians will be increased. Next week Cissy Fitzgerald will appear at this house in "The Foundling."

—"Penelope."—Augustin Daly has accepted for production a semi-classical and poetical one-act play, written by Mrs. Oscar Berringer, and called "Penelope." It is based on the Homeric story, and Ada Rehan is delighted with it.

"Fleur-de-Lis."—"Lleur-de-Lis," Della Fox's successful comic opera, will have its fiftieth performance at Palmer's Friday evening, Oct. 18, when souvenirs, in the form of porcelain jewel boxes, hand-painted, will be distributed.

"For Fair Virginia."—Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal began their tour in "For Fair Virginia" in Milwaukee last Monday night. The young actor-author and his play were given a warm reception.

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is extended to sojourning strangers to visit our model furniture establishment and thus discover for themselves the possibilities of furniture art as exemplified by our vast stock. There is an indefinable "something" about our furniture which stamps it as unique, characteristic and exclusive. In spite of this, we can afford to sell at low figures, being manufacturers.

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A suit well put together—from cloth standing the necessary test for all-wool and fast-color is not so easy to find, unless you know just where to go. We are trying every day to tell you of three good places.

One of the successes of this season is that short English walking coat with flaps.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Stockholders.

Following is a list of the Directors elected at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Louisville and Nashville, in Louisville, yesterday: August Belmont, J. D. Probst, H. E. Garth, John I. Waterbury, J. A. Horsey, William Mertens, E. Mora Davison, G. M. Lane, J. L. Helm, J. D. Taggert, M. H. Smith, Attila Cox and Rudolph Ellis. The new Directors are E. Mora Davison, Attila Cox, and Rudolph Ellis, who succeed Albert Fink, Thomas Rutter, and Edmund Smith.

The annual report of the operation of the Louisville and Nashville shows that for the year ended June 30, 1895, the gross earnings were $19,275,993, the operating expenses $12,277,773, and the net earnings $6,998,220. Deducting charges against income, the final net earnings were $1,415,156.

During the year there were 136.72 miles of track relaid with new steel rails, to replace old steel, at a cost of $199,683.71. Of this amount there was charged to operating expenses $192,104.93, of which $40,254.01 represents the difference in weight of rails replaced by heavier rails, the cost of which in previous years has been charged to construction account.

The Louisville and

Thursday
October 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE BROOKLYN LAUNCHED

Mayor Schieren's Daughter Christens the Big Cruiser.

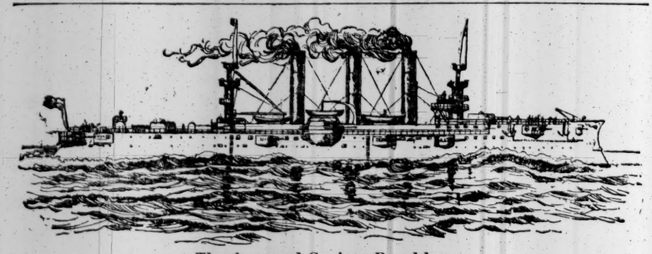
SAILS EASILY INTO THE DELAWARE

A Great Delegation from Brooklyn and Washington Present at the Launching of the War Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn was launched from Cramps' shipyard into the Delaware River at 1:08 o'clock this afternoon with the usual accompaniment of the noise furnished by shrieking steam whistles and the cheers of at least 15,000 spectators.

A stand had been erected about the bows of the Brooklyn, and the officials from Washington and the christening party from Brooklyn were conducted to it by Charles H. Cramp, President of the company, and Henry W. Cramp, its Secretary.

The christening party took their position directly beneath the bows of the ship, and Henry Cramp, as he has done many times before, coached Miss Ida May Scheiren, daughter of the Mayor of Brooklyn, who



The Armored Cruiser Brooklyn,
Christened Yesterday by Mayor Schieren's Daughter.

was to christen the vessel, as to the best manner to perform her part of the ceremony.

As 1 o'clock approached, the deafening noise that had been raised by workmen knocking the wedges from under the ship ceased, and a period of quiet that always precedes the moment for launching a vessel followed. Shortly after 1 o'clock the signal was given, and the confining "shoe" piece was sawed through, and at 1:08 o'clock the big vessel started down the ways. As she began to move, Miss Schieren smashed the bottle of champagne against the red hull, and christened the vessel Brooklyn.

The vessel slipped smoothly into the river, and a great cheer went up from the multitude. The big, handsome cruiser floated a hundred yards or so out, and then two anchors were let go from her bows and she came to a stop and swung slowly around with the tide.

Work on the Brooklyn will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but it is hardly likely that she will be given her trial trip before next Spring. The next launch of a war vessel at Cramps' will be that of the battleship Iowa, the sister ship of the Indiana. The Iowa is now nearly ready for launching.

The following-named persons came from Brooklyn in a special car this morning and witnessed the launch: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Miss Ida May Schieren, Charles A. Schieren, Jr., Arthur Schieren, Master Harry Schieren, Ethel Webster, Louise Atwater, Henrietta Williams, Edith Swan, Frances E. McDonald, Louise R. Maxwell, Emily Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Berri, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. M. Burrell, Albert G. McDonald, H. W. Maxwell, Murat Halstead, Dr. Truman J. Backus, Alfred T. White, H. C. Duval, George H. Rowe, S. M. Munroe, W. M. Palmer, W. A. Rockwell, J. W. Black, Jacob Grammer, H. E. McNichol, W. C. Darcy, H. F. Atkins, and R. F. M. Andrews.

Neither Secretary Herbert nor Assistant Secretary McAdoo was able to come. The following comprised the Washington party: Postmaster General and Miss Wilson, Rear Admiral Ramsay and Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Capt. and Mrs. Sampson, Paymaster General and Mrs. Stewart, Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Mrs. and Miss Hichborn, Capt. R. D. Evans, Commodore and Mrs. McNair, Commodore and Mrs. Howell, Lieut. Singer, Lieut. and Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. Reemey, Lieut. Laird, Mr. Benjamin Micou, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and Mrs. Micou, H. C. Snyders, the Japanese Ambassador, M. Kurino and three members of his suite.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BROOKLYN.

Modeled After the New-York, with Many Important Improvements.

The Brooklyn is a newer and greater New-York. Like the New-York, the Brooklyn is classed as an armed cruiser, but her offensive powers are much greater.

The New-York carries six eight-inch rifles in her main battery; the Brooklyn will mount eight of these high-powered guns. The older ship has twelve four-inch rifles; her newer sister will carry twelve of the five-inch calibre, all being of the rapid-fire type. In the secondary battery of the Brooklyn there is an increase of four six-pounders over the secondary battery of the New-York.

The construction of the Brooklyn was authorized in July, 1892. The Cramps obtained the contract for building her on their bid of $2,986,000. That is only $1,000 more than the cost, exclusive of armament, of the New-York, and, unless all predictions fail, the newer craft will be superior in speed as well as in battery to her older sister.

In design, the Brooklyn is a composite production of the Bureaus of Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, and Ordnance. The chiefs of the three bureaus did their work quickly, and ten weeks after the ship's authorization by Congress bids for its construction had been invited by Gen. B. F. Tracy, the then Secretary of the Navy, on the plans supplied by the bureau chiefs.

In a general way the ship was modeled after the New-York, but a number of improvements which the building of the latter vessel had suggested were made. Most important of all was the increase of 1,000 tons in displacement, which insured a greater coal capacity and allowed more latitude in the disposition and weight of armament. It is believed that the change will affect for the better the seagoing qualities of the ship, though in that respect the New-York's abilities are superior to most ships of her class.

The additional displacement was brought about by lengthening the ship twenty feet. A forecastle deck has been added, and the freeboard forward increased by eight feet. A corresponding increase was therefore made in the height of the forward barbette from the water line, and at the elevation at which the two eight-inch "bow chasers" will be placed, experts say, there can be no likelihood of the guns being smothered by foam, no matter into what kind of sea the ship is steaming.

A striking feature of the new cruiser is her "tumble-home" build. That type of hull was a common one in the early days of American naval architecture, and was exemplified in the frigate Constitution and vessels of her class. It was a type that insured stability in a battle with the elements, but at the expense of speed, as many argued. By the "tumble-home" type is meant that the ship is broader on her lower decks than on her upper ones; in other words, that she has more beam at her water line than she has at any point above it. In the Brooklyn, one distinct advantage which that type will give, beyond that of stability, is the possibility of a direct fore-and-aft fire from the broadside turret guns, those pieces being mounted in projecting sponsons.

The eight-inch guns are mounted in pairs in four turrets. One of these, is placed forward, another aft, and the other two in broadside. The forward and after turrets train through an arc of 310 degrees. The 20 knots attained by the cruiser on her official trial trip the Cramps will receive $50,000 from the Government.

Four engines of the vertical triple-expansion type and seven boilers form the motive power of the Brooklyn. The propellers are of manganese bronze, and are sixteen feet in diameter. The starboard one is right handed and the port one left handed. They are intended to make 129 revolutions per minute.

The seven boilers are placed in three compartments, each compartment containing two athwartship firerooms. The boilers are of steel, and are of the horizontal return fire-tube type, and designed to work under 160 pounds pressure. The total heating surface is 33,346 square feet.

Like the New-York, the Brooklyn is fitted with three smokestacks. They are, however, smaller in diameter than those of the New-York, and greater in height. The smokestacks overtop the military masts. Their extraordinary height—100 feet above the lower grate bars—is to secure approximately the benefits of forced draught without air pressure in the firerooms. Two military masts are fitted to the vessel. A number of rapid-fire guns will be mounted in the tops.

The ship's hull is of steel. The vitals are protected by an armor belt of three-inch Harveyized steel. This belt extends the length of the machinery and boiler space. Above this belt is a protective steel deck six inches in thickness. It slopes upward from the water's edge, and is judged to be sufficiently thick to deflect missiles from any except the highest-powered guns.

THE BIDS FOR THE GUNBOATS

Much Expert Investigation Before Awarding the Contracts Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—There must be a great deal of expert investigation into the gunboat bids received yesterday at the Navy Department before Secretary Herbert can decide to whom the contracts shall go. The consideration of one bid, as already stated in these dispatches, is relieved by the fact that an ancient treaty with Great Britain prohibits building a warship on the great lakes. This is the bid of the Detroit Dry Dock Company, and, while that firm may contest the point, the officials here some years ago went over the ground so thoroughly and obtained such opinions from international law authorities as settled the question for all time, or at least until some other arrangement can be made with England.

It is curious to note, in connection with the bid of this firm, that, while other builders gave $10,000 as the price of an electric plant for the gunboats, the Detroit company placed the cost of this equipment at less than $3,000. The figures given by the bidders do not by any means settle the matter of award, for the reason that the most acceptable proposals contain many modifications of the departmental requirements, and it will be necessary to go over the various propositions and ascertain the best offer made. For instance, the Bath Iron Works, which ordinarily might receive the contract for two of the vessels, has not included the distilling plant, the heating apparatus, or the duplicate parts in the proposal which it submitted. All of these items are indispensable, and are omitted by the bidder that he may bring his bid within the amount available. Nevertheless, it will be necessary for the Navy Department to purchase the omitted items if the Bath people do not embrace them in their contract, and this outside purchase will increase the cost of the ship.

It is still a question whether the Secretary can resort to this method to keep the apparent cost by confining the contract price within the available sum. The bid of Lewis Nixon, the ex-naval constructor, who appears for the first time since he resigned from the Cramps' employ as an independent bidder, is said to substitute cast-iron for steel in some portions of the ship. It will be a matter for technical authorities to determine whether this substitution is acceptable.

The most surprising thing about the bids is the fact that the Union Iron Works offered to build the twin-screw ships for $20,000 less than the sum asked for the sailing craft. The constructors had agreed on an estimate which made the ships with machinery materially more expensive than the ships with canvass. The bid of the Dialogue firm of Camden, N. J., is also on a modified specification.

AN ORIGINAL THIEVING SCHEME

Ex-Convicts Caught Trying to Pawn Rolls of Silk.

Charles Kasson, alias Jackson, and Charles Kronman, alias Miller, both ex-convicts, who say they live at 3 First Avenue, were arrested on the Bowery Tuesday, having been seen leaving a pawnshop bearing several rolls of silk.

They had offered to sell or pawn the goods at a suspiciously low figure, so the pawnbroker had refused to have anything to do with them. The men were followed and arrested. Later it was found that the silk had been stolen from Lord & Taylor's Grand Street store, and of one Frankenberg, of 79 Walker Street.

The plan pursued by Kasson and Kronman was to loiter about the delivery doors of the large stores, and watch the outgoing parcels. Having got an address they would hasten to it and meet the messenger on his arrival. One or the other of them would assume to be the person addressed and so get possession of the package. In this way they secured many valuable packages.

The prisoners were photographed at Police Headquarters yesterday, and arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court, where they were remanded until to-day.

Indians Restless in New-Mexico.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Oct. 2.—A private letter from an officer in the regular army stationed in New-Mexico to a relative here, states that the Indians in that part of the country are becoming restless. The writer had returned from a march of 280 miles a short time before, and was about to take charge of an expedition to go in another direction to compel a band of Indians to return to their reservation. The braves were on a hunting trip, fully armed, and a long distance from the reservation.

DR. PAXTON'S SUCCESSOR

Career of the Rev. A. H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church.

HIS CONGREGATION WELL PLEASED

A Long Pastorate in Lockport, N. Y.—His Service as a Professor of Greek — Russell Sage Greatly Impressed.

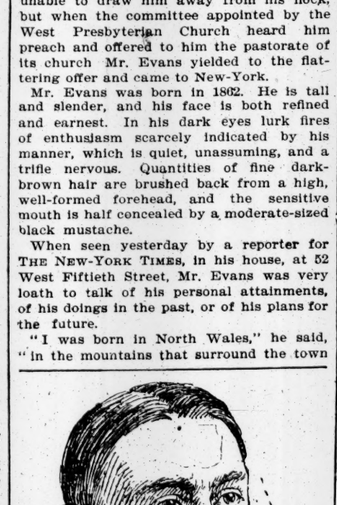
The West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second Street, which has been practically without a pastor of its own for nearly two years, has entered upon a new chapter of its existence, which those who are interested in its welfare declare will be a very bright and useful one.

The Rev. Anthony Harrison Evans has been called from Lockport, N. Y., by the congregation that used to listen to the voice of Dr. John R. Paxton to take charge of the church. He is a young man with a bright past and a promising future. He has had many calls in the past from churches in this and other States, but he preferred to remain in his pleasant pastorate in Lockport. Calls to Rochester, Detroit, Cincinnati, and other cities were unable to draw him away from his flock, but when the committee appointed by the West Presbyterian Church heard him preach and offered to him the pastorate of its church Mr. Evans yielded to the flattering offer and came to New-York.

Mr. Evans was born in 1862. He is tall and slender, and his face is both refined and earnest. In his dark eyes lurk fires of enthusiasm scarcely indicated by his manner, which is quiet, unassuming, and a trifle nervous. Quantities of fine dark-brown hair are brushed back from a high, well-formed forehead, and the sensitive mouth is half concealed by a moderate-sized black mustache.

When seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in his house, at 52 West Fiftieth Street, Mr. Evans was very loath to talk of his personal attainments, of his doings in the past, or of his plans for the future.

"I was born in North Wales," he said, "in the mountains that surround the town



The Rev. A. Harrison Evans.
The New Pastor of the West Presbyterian Church.

of Bryncellyn. My father was a Congregational minister, and from my earliest days I was destined for the Church. I never had any other purpose. My family came across the water in 1870, and settled in Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y. My education, therefore, has all been in this country, and it began when I went to the Holland Patent Academy to prepare for college.

"I went to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1878, and was graduated from there in 1882."

Mr. Evans spoke with great pleasure of his days at Hamilton College, to which institution he returned a few years later in the capacity of Assistant Professor of Greek.

"Before that, however," he continued, "I became instructor in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, and remained there three years. I entered the Union Theological Seminary in 1885, and passed through the usual course of study, graduating therefrom in 1888. It was when I left there, in 1888," Mr. Evans said, with a smile that revealed the great earnestness of his face, "that I returned to Hamilton College as Assistant Professor of Greek, where I remained until I received my first call.

"I went in response to this call to the First Presbyterian Church in Lockport, N. Y., and spent six years there in a very happy pastorate. It was pleasant from beginning to end, and the work was never marred by controversy or difficulty of any sort."

Mr. Evans said he loked back with nothing but pleasure upon his work in Lockport, which contains about 17,000 inhabitants.

About his new pastorate, the scope and nature of his work, Mr. Evans was very slow to speak, pleading as an excuse the very short acquaintance he has so far enjoyed with the congregation.

"I only began on Sept. 22," he said in his modest way, "and have been at work therefore only two weeks. As to my views, they are orthodox, and I think I have no very extreme views on anything. Prospects are very encouraging for coming usefulness."

Mr. Evans married in 1890 the daughter of Ambrose P. Kelsey, Professor of Natural Sciences in Hamilton College.

Russell Sage, H. M. Flagler, Robert Jaffray, Jr., and William S. Patten are leading spirits in the West Presbyterian Church.

"The committee of our church," said Mr. Sage yesterday, "has heard Mr. Evans preach, and likes him very much. Of all the Presbyterian ministers I have heard, none impressed me more favorably than Dr. Evans."

"This church," said Mr. Patten, "has been one of the most prosperous in this city, and will become so again. Mr. Evans will build up the church, we are sure."

A CALL TO REV. W. M. GROSVENOR.

Asked to Become Rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

The Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, has asked the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Lenox, Mass., to succeed its former pastor, the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks.

The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor has not yet given his answer, but there is little doubt, it is said, that he will accept the call.

Since the death of the Rev. Dr. Brooks, many prominent clergymen have applied for the rectorship of the church, and much interest has been manifested as to whom the Vestry would offer the position. The salary paid by the church to its rector is $10,000 a year.

Edgar M. Crawford, Senior Warden of the church, was authorized at a special meeting of the Vestry last week to engage the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, and, last Sunday, Mr. Crawford and Montgomery H. Clarkson went to Lenox to hear him preach. They were very favorably impressed with him, and thought the Vestry had acted wisely in extending the invitation.

When Mr. Crawford asked him to come to the Church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor seemed to be much pleased, and promised to give a definite answer within two weeks, after his return from the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Minneapolis.

Mr. Crawford said yesterday: "It was impossible for us to ignore the many requests made to us that we should secure as our rector the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor of Lenox. He is known to a great many persons in New-York who occupy seats in his church during the Lenox season, and is extremely popular among them. It is a noticeable fact that the Rev. Mr. Grosvenor has been as strongly recommended by Presbyterians and men of other church denominations who have known him at Lenox as by Episcopalians. Morris K. Jesup, Anson Phelps Stokes, and John E. Parsons were among those who have expressed the highest admiration for him. Nearly all the Vestrymen went to hear him preach, and the decision was unanimous."

Mr. Grosvenor is thirty-one years old. He was graduated from Williams College in 1885, and was prepared for the ministry at the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Conn. He was for a time assistant minister of Grace Church, in Brooklyn, and while there he received the call to Trinity Church, at Lenox, to take the place of the late Rev. Dr. Field. Mr. Grosvenor has been in Lenox five years, and has been very successful there. He is a low churchman. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks was his warm personal friend.

If Mr. Grosvenor accepts the invitation to become rector of the Church of the Incarnation, it is expected that he will begin his work there early in November.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS OPENED

Services Dedicated St. Patrick's—Mgr. Satolli's Mass Before Dignitaries—Sermon by Bishop Keane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church began this morning with the celebration of a solemn pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Church. It was a most impressive occasion, and drew an audience that crowded the handsome edifice to the doors.

The services were not merely attractive in that they marked the opening of the congress, but because they brought together nearly every member of the episcopacy of the Church, and also dedicated the new St. Patrick's, which, after a thorough renovation, was opened to-day and presented the most beautiful church interior in Washington.

The pontifical representative and celebrant of the mass was Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, who was assisted by the Very Rev. F. Murray, professor at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. The deacons to the throne were the Very Rev. William McKenny, V. G., Jacksonville, Fla., and the Very Rev. S. Fox, V. G., Green Bay, Wis.; Deacon of the Mass—The Rev. D. J. McMahon, rector of St. Thomas Aquinas Church, New-York City, with the Rev. Prof. Cestelli, of St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., as subdeacon. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. J. F. McGee of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, and the Rev. G. Dougherty of St. Augustine's Church, Washington.

Gathered about the beautifully illuminated altar were the dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America, dressed in their purple robes and barettas. These, under softly shaded electric lights and the soft glow of wax candles, presented picturesque surroundings for the yellow silk chasubles of the celebrant and his assistants, while the front part of the nave was occupied by the priestly members of the Eucharistic League, clad in their cassocks and surplices.

Among those who sat within the altar railing were Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Corrigan of New-York, Archbishop Janssens of New-Orleans, Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky.; Bishop Horstmann of Cleveland, Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University; Bishop Foley of Detroit, Bishop O'Sullivan of Mobile, Vicar General Farley of New-York, Bishop Van De Vyver of Richmond, Bishop Donohue of Wheeling, Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop Michaud of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop McGovern of Harrisburg, Penn., and Bishop Vertin of Marquette, Mich.

In addition to the general attractiveness of the church edifice and the assemblage of so many members of the episcopacy, the orchestral and vocal music made the occasion one to be remembered. Under the leadership of Signor Mariano Maina, a classical programme was presented, beginning with a selection from Rossini's Grand Mass: Solos by William D. McFarland and Miss Mary Helen Howe, a harp obligato by Miss Anita Cliss, a violin obligato by Prof. Anton Kaspar, and a fugue by Prof. John Porter Lawrence, the organist, were the features of the mass.

The electrical display was made effective by detailed and general features, the most beautiful of which was the invisible illumination of the stations of the cross.

The mass was concluded with an eloquent sermon by Bishop Keane. His subject was "Friendship," and he likened the members of the Eucharistic League to the Apostles, whom Christ called His friends.

The first session of the congress began at 2:30 P. M. to-day at the Catholic University, and to-night at 8 o'clock there was a solemn adoration of the most blessed sacrament at St. Patrick's Church.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT PRATT INSTITUTE

The Many Changes of the Last Year Worked Successfully.

Exercises in celebration of Founder's Day were held yesterday morning in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Long before 9 o'clock the assembly hall was well filled with teachers and students.

After the singing of "America," Scripture reading, and prayer by Dr. McClelland, F. B. Pratt read a brief report of the work of the last year. This report took the place of the usual address of the President of the Board of Trustees, which was omitted on account of the absence of C. M. Pratt.

Among the many changes noted were the withdrawal of the department of commerce, which will hereafter be carried on as a separate school by its Director, Mr. Heffley; the added year of work to the high-school course; the new impetus given to the art department by such men as Ernest F. Fenolloso, A. W. Dow, and Guy Rose, who are on the list of instructors; the plans for the extension of the work of the library in its new quarters; the increased facilities for work offered by the departments of domestic art, science, and technology, and the many alterations in the buildings to meet the demands of the growth of the institute.

In conclusion, Mr. Pratt said: "Every year of our work seems to make clearer the thought of the founder that the institute has a distinct field for itself, not in competition with other schools, but in supplementing them in a broad and generous way in the general scheme of education."

Following this report came the address of the morning, delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Humstone. Dr. Humstone gave a talk, based upon his personal knowledge of the founder. He spoke of Mr. Pratt as a seer, a man who saw far enough into the future to know the value of such an institution as he had in mind; as a man of courage and purpose, who was able to hold to his ideal, in the day when industrial education did not possess a place in the favor of the public; as a man of patience, who, when he saw clearly, was willing to work quietly and slowly, until his work should take such definite form and shape as to meet and answer public criticism; and then as a man of humility, who, conscious of his own lack of special training, was wise enough to be willing to learn from the experience of others.

Westminster Hotel Changes Hands.

A deed which was executed last May was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The instrument sets forth that Eliza A. Witt, widow of Stillman Witt, together with several others, all residents of Cleveland, Ohio, transferred to James G. Wallace, a builder of this city, the Westminster Hotel property, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, for a nominal consideration and the assumption by Wallace of all the taxes and assessments imposed on the premises since May, 1895. The consideration also included a second mortgage of $237,500, held by the Bowery Savings Bank.

The hotel property and furniture are also incumbered by a five years' lease, held by Mrs. Annie Schenck Horton, which expires in July, 1896. Mortgages on the property aggregating $415,000, held by several parties, principally by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, were filed with the deed.

Delayed a Cable Mail Car.

Leo Reiss, driver of one of George Ringler's beer wagons, was arrested yesterday for obstructing a United States mail car on Third Avenue. According to the conductor and gripman, Reiss drove on the track in front of Postal Car E near Fifty-sixth Street Tuesday evening, and kept his horses at walk, despite the remonstrances of the men in charge of the car. This he continued to do until Sixty-fourth Street was reached, when a policemen ordered the driver to get off the track. Reiss refused, saying that he didn't care for the cable company nor the Government. He was taken from his wagon, and yesterday morning arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, where he was let off with a fine of $5.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Sixty Bishops in White Vestments in St. Gethsemane's Chancel.

ANNUAL SERMON BY BISHOP COXE

Solemn but Brilliant Ceremonies—Alms Received in a Golden Bowl—J. Pierpont Morgan There.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The celebration of the holy communion with which the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church was ushered in this morning was the most imposing event ever witnessed in a church of that denomination on this continent.

Sixty Bishops, attired in vestments of snow white, with hoods of scarlet, purple, and blue, occupied the chancel of St. Gethsemane, which was brilliantly illuminated with candles, and fragrant with floral offerings. Eight hundred clerical and lay delegates and local churchmen occupied the pews in the body of the church, while the front seats of the temporary galleries were filled with the wives and daughters of the visitors, whose toilets, although subdued in color, furnished an appropriate background to the picture.

Admission to the church was by ticket, and a crowd of several thousand gathered on the outside to witness the arrival of the distinguished participants. At the opening notes of the precessional hymn, "Forward Be Our Watchword," the head of the procession moved from Knickerbocker Hall, and, crossing the lawn, entered the edifice through the main aisle.

The Bishops of Kansas and Indiana, as the juniors of the Episcopal Lords, led the column, and the senior Bishops brought up the rear, the delegates from Canada being given a position of honor between Bishops Whipple and Coxe, the two seniors in attendance.

The regular order of common prayer and litany had been said at the 7 o'clock service, and when the Bishops had taken their places, the communion service was begun by the reading of the Epistle, by Bishop Neely of Maine. The Gospel was read by the Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The alms were received by Assistant Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota, in a golden bowl, valued at several thousand dollars, which was brought from England many years ago.

Bishop Whipple was the celebrant of holy communion, and every Bishop and delegate approached the Lord's table. The service was fully choral, the chants and hymns being rendered by a surpliced male choir of fifty voices. After the reading of the Gospel, the annual sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Coxe of the Diocese of Central New-York, who took his text from Acts, xi., 26—"The Disciples were called Christians first in Antioch"—and in concluding, he said:

We have extended the mission from Antioch to our ninetieth meridian, but we halt not here. Our faithful pioneers have met the Russo-Greeks in Alaska, and along the coast have planted outposts toward Mexico. How wonderful the thought that from the Golden Gate of our furthest West the Antiochian Mission has been carried over the Pacific till the Orient is met once more in Asia! There our Bishops are offering to Japan and China the same Gospel, and in all respects the same religion, which was ministered by Paul and Barnabas. Once more we find new beauty in the Psalmist's prophecy of the Church of Righteousness coming forth like a giant to run his course. "From the uttermost parts of the heavens it runneth about to the end of it again." I thank God, then, that here we are met, He a bannered host, face to face with the foes of God, confronting the perils of campaigns and counting their cost. I am persuaded that to some forms of primitive soldiership we must resort again; among them to the holy celibacy of volunteers, making no rash vows, but accepting the gentle appeal of the Great Captain—"He that is able let him receive it." Glorious examples we have had of this sort. Minnesota and Wisconsin were penetrated by missionaries, who bore the cross along Indian trails and planted the parish and the parsonage, not for themselves, but for others. Is heroism like this to be found no more? Is there not a call for enlistments on such principles, for Deacons and younger Presbyters to consecrate their youthful energies, at least, to fields that are white to the harvest, while laborers are few? But God direct us all to know, each one, his personal duty, while we pray: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" And in this spirit may the Council that now opens be directed to practical results. In revising our organic and functional canons "may the ancient customs prevail" over whatever may have been found in our system no longer expedient, though pardonable as the experiment of a young, greatly reduced in strength and emerging from a furnace of afflictions a hundred years ago. And may the Lord our God be with us as He was with our fathers in those days when they beheld our altars in the dust, our resources wasted, and our flocks as sheep without a shepherd. Happy if we shall meet the necessities of our times as those venerable men met theirs; happy if children's children shall rise up and call us blessed, with such good reasons as now turn our own hearts to the fathers with gratitude and love unfeigned; happy if we may share with them the Master's "Well done" in that day when the just who live by faith and lose their lives to find them shall receive their great reward. Thank God, we look for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come.

The service commenced at 11 o'clock, and it was after 1 o'clock when Bishop Tuttle of Missouri pronounced the benediction. The Houses of Bishops and Deputies met for organization at 3 o'clock.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York, with a large party of delegates and visitors to the convention, arrived on a special train this morning, in time to participate in the organization ceremonies.

YALE TO BANQUET CAMBRIDGE TEAM

An Elaborate Affair at Sherry's After the Yale-Cambridge Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2.—Arrangements have been practically completed for the elaborate banquet which will be tendered by Yale Alumni to the Cambridge track team in New-York. It will take place on Saturday evening, Oct. 5, after the Yale-Cambridge game, at Sherry's, and arrangements have been made for a thousand college men to attend.

Judge Henry B. Howland of New-York has been chosen as the presiding officer, and the following speakers have been selected: Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven, Charles H. Sherrill, Yale '80, of New-York; Frederick B. Horan, Captain of the Cambridge track team, and Lewis P. Sheldon, Captain of the Yale team.

It is expected that after the formal toasts have been responded to there will be several informal addresses. The invited guests will be the speakers, and the members of the two competing teams.

There has been some criticism that the management of the Yale Track Association has decided to raise the Cambridge colors when the Englishmen win an event at the games Saturday, and the Yale colors when Yale wins. It is the general opinion that, as in London last year, the American flag should go up when Yale wins and the British flag when the Cambridge men succeed.

POLICE IN UNSAFE HOUSES

Superintendent Constable Condemns Two Station Houses.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department yesterday notified President Roosevelt of the Police Board that the Fifth Precinct Station House, in Leonard Street, and the station house of the Broadway squad, at 34 East Twenty-ninth Street, were in an unsafe condition.

The report of the inspection of the Leonard Street Station says that the front and rear walls are cracked and are in a dangerous condition at the various stories.

The rear area wall of the Broadway Squad Station is bulged in places and liable to fall. Immediate repairs are ordered.

Victory for Augustin Daly.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Judge Gibbons rendered his decision to-day in the case of Augustin Daly against Lillian Walrath, granting her permission to continue the play of "Honour" at the Chicago Opera House to the end of this week, but enjoining her from producing it in this country after next Saturday. Her attorney protested against the issuance of the injunction, and the Court granted him permission to submit a brief before Saturday on the questions of law involved.

DREAMS IN THE BLISS CASE

Acting Inspector McCullagh Laughs at a Story as to How He Obtained Some New Evidence.

That Acting Inspector McCullagh, who has charge of the police investigation in the case of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming, or Livingston, under indictment on the charge of having caused the death of her mother, Mrs. Henry H. Bliss, has information which he deems of importance was evident from his movements and manner yesterday.

The Acting Inspector was unusually reticent and mysterious when questioned by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He admitted that there had been some new developments, which were being sifted, but he would not indicate in what direction the disclosures tended.

If the supposed new evidence was obtained in the manner described by several of the newspapers, much reliance cannot be placed upon it. It was asserted that on Sunday night McCullagh, to obtain inspiration to aid him in the investigation, slept in the room in the Colonial Hotel which was occupied by Mrs. Fleming when her mother died. He had a dream, in which he received the intimation that if he looked in a certain corner of the room he would find something. He got up, so the story goes, and went to the corner, and there found a white powder, which he hastened to give to Chemist Scheele to analyze. Subsequently the carpet and rugs in the room were shaken, and the dust collected, and also given to the chemist, together with a piece cut from the carpet. Dr. Scheele, it was set forth, found traces of arsenic and antimony in the carpet.

The Inspector laughed heartily at these stories, and said the only truth in them was that he had slept two nights at the Colonial Hotel, because his family is at present absent from the city, but he had never slept in the room once occupied by Mrs. Fleming. Manager Anderson of the Colonial Hotel said there had been no recent examination of the room. At the District Attorney's office it was said that no information had been received there of any white powder having been found in the room.

Inspector McCullagh was found late yesterday afternoon in consultation with Dr. Scheele at the chemist's drug store in Whitehall Street. It was evident from his manner that he had something on his mind, and that this something had prompted his visit and consultation with the chemist who had charge of the analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss, and who discovered the presence of arsenic and antimony. Additional importance was given to this conference between the Inspector and Chemist Scheele by the presence of an attaché of the District Attorney's office who is assisting Assistant District Attorney McIntyre in his preparation of the case. Chemist Scheele said:

"I cannot talk about what new discoveries have been made, but I will say that I have been again retained in the case for the purpose of making an additional analysis. I cannot give any further information about what I am doing because I have been put under oath not to say anything about it until I make my report to the District Attorney. It may be that I shall be able to make the report of the result of my investigations to-day, or perhaps not for several days yet. I will say, however, that I am not analyzing a piece of carpet; more than that I cannot say."

Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Fleming, did not appear at all disturbed at the proceedings of the police. He said:

"If they have not got a better case than was presented at the Coroner's Inquest they will have their trouble for their pains. What is the value of any pretended evidence which they may claim to have obtained from an examination of the room nearly a month after it was vacated by my client, when the room has been occupied by no less than sixteen persons? Why, it is absurd. I am ready to go to trial at any time on twenty-four hours' notice from the District Attorney, and I have absolute confidence that my client will be cleared of the charge against her."

PROGRESS OF THE DURRANT TRIAL

Letter of Sympathy for the Accused—Dr. Cheney's Lecture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Durrant, who is in the habit of receiving half a dozen letters of sympathy almost every day, received one this morning from the students of Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in which they express the hope of soon hearing of his acquittal.

The morning session of the court to-day was taken up with the examination of students of Cooper Medical College. Among them were half a dozen women students. They were all asked if they had answered for Durrant at the roll after Dr. Cheney's lecture on April 3, the day of Blanche Lamont's disappearance, but no one gave a reply in the affirmative.

The most peculiar fact elicited was that none of the students examined had any positive recollection of any one else present at the lecture except Dr. Cheney and Mr. Gray, who called the roll.

HOODLUM SHOT BY POLICEMAN

After Warning a Crowd Loreaux Was Beaten and Used a Revolver.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Edward G. Loreaux, a special policeman, shot and fatally wounded John Doty at 9:30 o'clock last night.

Doty and a number of other young men started a bonfire on Kingston Avenue, which threatened to set fire to adjacent houses. Loreaux warned the crowd to be careful, whereupon he was beaten, knocked down, and kicked. He regained his feet, started to run away, and the crowd gave chase.

Loreaux fired two shots at the ground, but this failed to deter the attack of his assailants. He then fired into the crowd, the bullet taking effect in the abdomen of young Doty, and inflicting a fatal wound.

It is believed that Loreaux acted in self-defense and he has not been arrested.

COTTON MULE SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Convention at Boston—Separate Association for Rhode Island Suggested.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—At the second day's session of the convention of the National Cotton Mule Spinners' Association nearly the entire morning session was taken up in hearing reports from the several districts, which were very favorable to the textile operatives, Fall River and Lowell making the best showing.

Owing to the large number of mills in Rhode Island, it was urged by some of the delegates that a separate association should be formed in that State, with a permanent Secretary to look after the affairs of the operatives. A resolution looking to an appropriation of $600 to help along the movement was introduced.

Ocean Weather for October.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The pilot chart for the North Atlantic, issued by the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, gives the following forecast for October: "Frequent gales between the New-England coast and the British Isles, and as far south as the fortieth parallel. Tropical cyclones or hurricanes very probable. South of 40 degrees north and east of 60 degrees west weather generally moderate. Fog in diminishing quantity on the Grand Banks. No ice south of the fiftieth parallel, but a few bergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle."

East River Borings Incomplete.

The East River Bridge Commission was unable to hold a regular meeting yesterday, because the report of Chief Engineer Buck on the borings that are being made for the foundation piers has not been completed. The adjournment was to next Wednesday.

Rock bottom has been found by the engineers who are assisting Mr. Buck on the Williamsburg side, between the South Fifth Street and the South Sixth Street docks. Borings are now being made on this side of the river at Broome Street.

Bids for a New Highway.

The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday and opened bids for the completion of a highway crossing the East Branch of Reservoir D, in the town of Kent, Putnam County. The bids were as follows: Thomas F. McLaughlin, $16,534.50; Richard Dooling, $13,073.75; John Flanagan, $13,067; Creeden & Lauder, $12,918.50; Patrick E. Curran, $11,637; Peter J. Doherty, $16,626.75. The award will be made at the next meeting of the Commissioners.

M'GILLAGH IS SET FREE

Coroner's Jury Knows Not Who Killed Mrs. Bessie Marcou.

OPIUM WAS FOUND IN HER BODY

Dr. Scheele Brings 118 1-2 Grains of It to Court—McGillagh Said to Have Frequently Ill-treated the Woman.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Bessie Marcou in her flat, at 160 West Thirty-fifth Street, Sept. 15, was held before Coroner Hoeber yesterday. Daniel McGillagh of 304 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, who was arrested on the charge of having administered the opium which caused the woman's death, was present, and was represented by Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly. McGillagh is not a very prepossessing young man. He is rather undersized, unintelligent, and poorly dressed. The People were represented by Assistant District Attorney Oliver.

The first witness was Policeman Rohrs of the Nineteenth Precinct. His testimony was not favorable to the character of McGillagh. He said that on two occasions Mrs. Marcou had called upon him to arrest McGillagh for assaulting her. He had done so, and McGillagh was fined $2 in Jefferson Market Police Court.

Policeman Hulse, also of the Nineteenth Precinct

WARNER MILLER IS SILENT

Nothing to Say About Liquor Selling in Herkimer County.

WOULD DISCUSS NO PHASE OF EXCISE

Chairman Hackett Denies There Was an Attempt to Prevent the Ex-Senator Speaking in New-York and Brooklyn.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer came to this city yesterday. He devoted his time during business hours to his private affairs. In the evening he was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where there were many politicians.

Mr. Miller was not disposed to discuss the question of liquor selling on Sunday in Herkimer County. It was shown by THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Monday morning that liquor can be had in several places in that county on Sunday.

Mr. Miller was at the hotel when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found him. He was just going to dinner.

"Is there anything to be said with reference to the sale of liquor on Sunday in Herkimer County?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"Not by me," he replied in a tone that left no doubt about it.

"Do you care to discuss the matter in any of its phases?" asked the reporter.

"I do not," replied Mr. Miller, and he went in to dinner.

Mr. Miller's part in the campaign has been a matter of some interest to politicians. The position which he took at the Saratoga Convention in favor of "the maintenance" of the existing laws, and the declarations of some of the leaders in his party that the campaign would be conducted in this city along local-option lines, led to a discussion among politicians as to whether Mr. Miller would be put on the stump in this and other large cities of the State, or would be sent to the country towns. If Chairman Hackett or Executive Chairman Odell or any other Republican supposed the man who assigns campaign speakers could "bottle up" Mr. Miller, or send him to the wilds of St. Lawrence County, he made an error.

An afternoon paper yesterday published a story that Mr. Miller was not to be allowed to speak in this city. Discussing Mr. Miller's position and his relations to the State Committee, the afternoon paper said:

"Deacon Hackett explained to the ex-Senator that he had failed to appreciate the situation. The Republicans in New-York City were fighting under the banner of local option and a more liberal construction of the Sunday excise law. Up the State the war cry would be on the lines of the Miller plank in the platform, which declares for the 'maintenance of law in the interest of labor and morality.' The countrymen must be told that the power of rum must be broken. The saloons must be closed on Sunday in every Democratic city in the State.

"It did not take long for Mr. Miller to see that just at this stage of the political game he would be decidedly de trop on a political platform in New-York City. He has agreed to remain up in the woods until after the campaign. Mr. Miller's voice will be like the voice of the prophet crying out in the wilderness against the sins and foibles of the time. Whether his reward will come after his heart has ceased to beat, or from the pious hand of the Hon. T. Collier Platt, is a question which, while perplexing to a statesman like Mr. Miller, is not allowed to disturb his serenity."

Mr. Miller was asked last night if it were true that Chairman Hackett had advised him not to make campaign speeches in New-York City.

"Let the man that started that lie talk about that subject," replied Mr. Miller.

Chairman Hackett hastened to say that there was no attempt on the part of the State Committee to prevent Mr. Miller from making campaign speeches in any part of the State.

"It is absurd," he said, "to think that the State Committee will attempt to advise Mr. Miller where he may or may not speak. We shall be glad to have him make as many speeches as he will consent to make, and in whatever places suit his convenience."

"Do you expect he will speak in New-York City and Brooklyn?" Mr. Hacket was asked.

"Certainly, if it is agreeable to Mr. Miller to do so," replied the Chairman.

The Story Caused a Buzzing.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The sale of liquor in Warner Miller's county of Herkimer on Sunday, as it was shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, has caused a buzzing about the ears of the "Herkimer statesman" from various parts of the State.

Newspapers are taking occasion to go over Mr. Miller's record on the temperance question. They are digging up interesting history on the subject. It seems to have been a revelation that right in Herkimer County liquor was sold, in violation of the law, as freely as it ever was in New-York City.

How Rochester Sees It.

From The Rochester Union.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday contains a two and a half column letter from its special correspondent detailed to spend last Sunday in the little village of Herkimer, with a population of 4,000, overlooking which, on the top of a high hill, is the residence of Mr. Warner Miller, the champion of "maintenance of Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality." The revelations show not merely that intoxicating liquors are sold without restraint on Sunday, but that where they are sold women are present drinking and smoking, and the grossest licentiousness prevails. They are too disgusting for publication. Mr. Miller is the political boss of Herkimer village and Herkimer County, which gave Morton 1,523 majority last Fall.

Warner Miller is the Aminadab Sleek of Republicanism. All remember how he ran upon a high license hobby for Governor against Hill in 1888, and was beaten. Then, as now, he hypocritically posed as a better temperance man than his party, for the purpose, as he confessed after election, of deceiving and cheating a portion of the people of prohibition tendencies and diverting their votes from Fisk, the Prohibition nominee for President, to Harrison. The Prohibitionists do not forget this, and have it to charge him. Accordingly the National Prohibition organ, The New-York Voice, opens upon the Republican apostle of temperance and Sunday laws "in the interest of labor and morality," as follows:

The biggest confidence game ever seen in the politics of New-York State has been begun by the Republicans.

The same man who, by his own confession in black and white, played a despicable game of the same kind in 1888, is the one who is now leading the new game.

We refer to ex-Senator Warner Miller and his excise plank, adopted by the Republican State Convention last week.

Get a grip on the facts in the case, voters of New-York State! You do not believe in selling Sunday to the gimmlis, either by secret bargains or open ones; get a close grip on the facts in the case, for there are critical weeks ahead of us!

To begin with, who is this Warner Miller who introduced this excise plank? He is the man who, as a lay delegate in the Methodist General Conference of 1888, voted, May 25 of that year, to place in the disciplines of his own Church the words:

"We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose by license taxing or otherwise to regulate the drink traffic;" and then went up and down the State of New-York pleading for high license, saying: "I stand on a high license platform; I favor high license; I pledge, if elected, that we shall have high license in this State."

The Voice then, to further show the hypocritical character of the man, quotes an interview with Warner Miller printed by his organ, The New-York Tribune, a week after the election in 1888, in which he boasted that he did not run with the expectation of being elected, but to "keep down the Prohibition vote, and thus save the State to Harrison! I started in with that view. It was accomplished." That is true. The trick worked upon the natural Prohibition vote. The Republican State ticket went down under a majority of 19,171 for Hill for re-election to the Governorship, over Miller, while Harrison had 13,000 over Cleveland. Fisk, Prohibitionist for President, received only 30,231 votes, whereas Huntington, Prohibitionist, for Secretary of State, the previous year, a less important office, had 41,850. The Voice calls upon its Prohibitionist brethren to take revenge upon the party that acknowledges as its moral leader Warner Miller, whom it denounces as "this self-confessed political bunko steerer, this double-faced Methodist layman, that proposed at the late Republican State Convention," &c.

Calls It Republican Hypocrisy.

From The Oswego Palladium.

"What!" editorially exclaims THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, "rum sold in Herkimer and on Sunday, with doors wide open, and all day long? O Warner, Warner, you stay in New-York too much! They need you at home to 'maintain' the Sunday law."

THE TIMES proves what it says, for it prints a two and one-half column report of the investigations of a reporter who spent a Sunday in Little Falls, Herkimer, and Ilion, to see how Warner Miller's people observed the Sunday excise law. The report makes racy reading for thirsty New-Yorkers. Herkimer is wide open!

Of course the local authorities have the power to enforce the law. It would be interesting to know if Warner Miller has ever requested them to do so, or if he ever made a move in the village where he lives in favor of the "maintenance" or "enforcement" of the Sunday laws. Has he practiced at home what he preached to the Republican State Convention? No! And this is but an instance of Republican hypocrisy and insincerity on this excise matter.

When Mr. Miller was making his campaign in 1888 for Governor of this State, the law fixed, if we mistake not, the maximum license fee at $250 and the minimum fee at $30. Mr. Miller forced the high license issue, and preached morality and a $250 license wherever he went. Among other places visited was a strongly Republican village and town in the eastern part of this county. There he held an outdoor mass meeting in the afternoon and preached high license until late into the night. He declared that Democratic success meant low license, free whisky, immorality, and degradation. At the moment he was speaking a Republican Excise Board was in control of excise matters in that very town, and the license fee, instead of being $250 was fixed at the ridiculous figure of $30—the lowest fee the law permitted. More than that, every liquor seller in that village was a Republican! At that time the only place in the entire State where the maximum fee was exacted for a license was in the Democratic city of New-York.

It was this hypocricy and insincerity on the part of the Republicans that sent Warner Miller and his party to a crushing defeat. The people will repeat the dose this year.

Open Bars near Mr. Miller's Home.

From The Troy Press.

A NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent was in Herkimer and other points in Warner Miller's district Sunday, and found open bars and a demoralizing condition of affairs all about the neighborhood of the exponent of Sabbatarianism. One of the worst resorts was but a few minutes' walk from Mr. Miller's residence. It was frequented by both men and women, and the barkeeper was kept busy dealing out what is sometimes known as "liquid damnation" to his customers. Mr. Miller is evidently not a very active worker in enforcing the Sunday laws in his own town, where he is a potential factor. Why such dreadful delinquency? He is apparently more particular about New-York City than his own village.

Laws Enforced in Few Counties.

From The Buffalo Courier.

A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES spent last Sunday in Herkimer County, Warner Miller's bailiwick, and gathered evidence showing that the Sunday laws are disregarded in the towns of that county. The truth is these laws are enforced in comparatively few counties in the State.

THE FIREMEN AT READING

City Crowded with Visiting Companies—Ovation to James Clarence—New-York's Life Saving Corps Exhibit.

READING, Penn., Oct. 2.—Judging by the fire companies coming in to-day, Reading will to-morrow witness its greatest demonstration. Some thirty companies arrived this afternoon. The city is crowded with visitors.

The New-York City life saving corps this afternoon gave a fine exhibition, which was witnessed by thousands of people. James Clarency of Philadelphia, member of the Legislature, appeared before the firemen's State convention to-day and received an ovation. He is the author of the firemen's pension bill.

Ex-President George Nallinger of Philadelphia presented President Brooks with a gavel made of coal from the Shenandoah City Colliery on behalf of the Columbia Hose Company of Shenandoah. He paid a handsome tribute to the work of Mr. Brooks as President.

Alfred T. Black next stepped forword and presented Mr. Brooks with a silver tea service on behalf of the association. He said Mr. Brooks had been one of the best Presidents the association ever had. Mr. Brooks made a happy response.

Gilbert Greenburg presented Secretary Wunder with a gold-headed cane on behalf of the association. No one, he said, had done more for the association than Mr. Wunder, for he had nursed it as a fond parent, and his services were invaluable.

Mr. Wunder, in response, said he appreciated the value of such a compliment and hoped his services might be as satisfactory in the future.

The following officers were elected: President—Irving Hahne, Lock Haven, Penn.; Vice Presidents—George A. St. John, Wilkesbarre; John E. Spears, Reading, John Stul, Pittsburg; Fred E. Lewis, Allentown; Recording Secretary—W. W. Wunder, Reading; Corresponding Secretary—James A. Green, Carlisle; Treasurer—John Slingluff, Norristown; Delegate to International Association—George W. Brooks of Coatesville.

The next meeting will be held at Johnstown.

Reviewed by Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon from the steps of the City Hall reviewed the Volunteer Firemen's Association. The veterans were bound for their annual convention which is to be held at Reading, Penn. They wore their red flannel shirts, flaring white helmets, and glistening black leather belts. An elaborately decorated hose cart was in line drawn by hand.

COURT OFFICERS' SALARIES DELAYED

Federal Deputy Marshals and Clerks Without Pay for Three Months.

The United States Court attachés are very much worried over the non-receipt of their salaries. The salaries of the United States Deputy Marshals and court clerks in this city are in arrears for July, August, and September, and there is little prospect of early payment. They complain that they can get no satisfactory explanation of the situation or the reason why they are kept out of the salaries they have earned. Many of them are not in a position to secure three or four months' credit for the necessaries of life, and their families are the real sufferers from the delay.

As matters stand at present, there promises to be a repetition of the hard times of last Spring, when Judge Coxe and other United States Judges had to close their courts because of a lack of funds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. George W. Goode, First Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. David D. Johnson, Fifth Artillery, four months; Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry, one month; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, six months.

—Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, Deputy Surgeon General; Col. Edwin C. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry, and Lieut. Frank S. Merriwether, Assistant Surgeon, have been retired.

—Col. George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., on inspection duty.

Navy.

—Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, Lieuts, H. R. Tyler, H. H. Hosley, and J. L. Jayne, Chief Engineer R. R. Leitch, and Paymaster J. R. Martin have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the Boston.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox has been ordered to duty at Key West Naval Station, in addition to his present duties.

—Naval Cadets J. O. Klemann and A. T. Chester have been detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the New-York.

—Paymaster J. R. Martin has been detached from the Key West Naval Station, Oct. 18, ordered home, and to settle accounts.

—Lieut. F. A. Wilner has been detached from steel inspection duty at Mulhall, Penn., and ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Lieut. E. D. Bostwick has been detached from the Alliance, Oct. 15, ordered home, and placed on waiting orders.

—Commander F. A. Cook has been ordered to examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 7.

—Lieut. F. E. Sawyer has been detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

—Lieut. Commander D. Kennedy has been ordered to the New-York.

CITY LIFE AND THE NERVES

Dr. Maycock Talks of the Strain on Men and Women—More Exercise Needed —Good Word for Bicycles.

The second session of the forty-fourth semi-annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York was held yesterday in the Berkeley Lyceum, 21 West Forty-fourth Street.

An interesting paper by Dr. Burt J. Maycock, entitled "Some of the Influences of City Life on the Nervous System," was read.

"I do not speak of the laboring classes," the doctor said. "Mere physical labor will not bring on a nervous breakdown. I speak of business men who are kept busy every minute, and whose work does not cease when they leave their offices. Their minds are always kept busy planning and figuring.

"The result of all this worrying and figuring is seen in our every-day practice. The demand for hypnotics is increasing. We are giving more and more medicines intended to affect the nervous system. The various so-called nerve tonics are called for at the drug stores constantly, and a large trade is done in the wines of coca and kola and the preparations of phosphorus.

"Many use alcohol to keep up, but naturally, when its effects are gone, the result is a loss of nervous energy. And what is to be said of the women? If the husband is successful—and often when he is not—they belong to various literary societies, frequent afternoon musicales and social functions, driving, usually in their carriages, seldom walking, and almost never getting the exercise in the open air which is so beneficial and which they need.

"They are overdoing themselves in the matter of entertaining and being entertained, and are exhausting their nervous energy like their husbands.

"These people need to go away from business and household cares at frequent intervals. They should take a trip in the country at least once a week. The bicycle is doing a great deal of good for these people by taking them out and giving them exercise in the Summer time. In the Winter they should join some good athletic club and take a regular course of exercises, such as dumbbells and calisthenics."

No Sunday Closing in Other Cities.

From The Middletown Argus, Sept. 30.

A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES spent yesterday in Herkimer County, learning how the laws are enforced in Warner Miller's own bailiwick. In Herkimer, Ilion, and Little Falls all the hotels and saloons were selling whisky and beer. In some cases the front doors were open and there was no attempt at concealment, but in most cases the "side-door racket" was worked. The revelations made by the correspondent have no special significance, for it is an open secret that in none of the cities and villages of the State which are under Republican rule are the Sunday laws enforced. The "Sunday law maintenance" plank in the Republican platform is intended to apply only to the Democratic city of New-York.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE.

Free Advice.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Here is the amount of your bill, doctor," said Mr. Kneer, extracting a bank note from his pocketbook and handing it over. "Now, in case I have any more trouble with my back what had I better do for it?"

"In case of any further trouble," replied the physician, pocketing the money, "you will do well to call in a doctor again."

Distrusted His Taste.

From The Washington Star.

"Frederick," she said to her musical admirer, "they say that you steal a good many melodies."

"Well, you know, almost all composers do that nowadays. You shouldn't blame me for that."

"Oh, I don't blame you for that, but why don't you steal pretty ones?"

Diversions in the Trenches.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"I say, Pat," said Mike, throwing down his shovel, "do you think if ye were to stand on this side of the street and look across to the other ye could see the side—walk?"

"Mebbe I could and mebbe I couldn't," replied Pat with a smile. "And supposin' ye were on the other side, do ye think if ye did yer best ye could see the marble—step?"

Losing Its Effectiveness.

From The New-York Ledger.

"Say, papa, are you going to New-York tomorrow?"

"I guess so, Nannie. Why?"

"Well, I wish you would get me a new toothbrush; my old one is molting."

Gave an Order at Once.

From Harlem Life.

Cholly—I don't understand it, you know, but if you think it's a good thing—

The Stock Broker—Why, London is buying.

Cholly—Ah! Go right ahead, me boy—go right ahead!

One Thing Lacking.

From Judge.

Shoddieman—Ain't that boy's fiddlin' elegant, professor? Strikes you dumb, don't it?

Prof. Gerzunder—Ach, it ees putiful! It it would only strike me deaf it would be perfect happiness.

The Jury at a Disadvantage.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Did the jury find the prisoner guilty?" inquired a man concerning a burglar.

"No, Sir," responded the policeman. "They didn't find him at all. He got away."

Incorrect.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"One trouble with you is that you are continually quarreling with Lindley Murray."

"That's where you don't know nothin.' I never heard of the gent."

Help Wanted—Females.

FRENCH GIRL WANTED AS MAID TO grown children; must be good dressmaker. Call, from 10 to 8, at 224 East 72d St.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; cooking; no washing; German preferred; references. HERZ, 116 East 81st St.

KITCHENMAID WANTED—Must be young and active, with slight knowledge of cooking; willing to go to Lakewood, N. J.; wages, $14 first month, and $16 if suited. Apply, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, at 315 Madison Av., basement, entrance 42d St.

WANTED—Good cook and baker, to do coarse washing and ironing for small family in Morristown, N. J., $18. Call at 123 East 35th St., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A young girl, German preferred, as nurse for two children, ages 4 and 6; must be able to do plain sewing. Call at 33 West 45th St., Thursday, between 12 and 3.

WANTED—A refined German Protestant maid for two growing children; good accent and sewing required. Call, Friday morning, at 9 East 90th St.

WANTED—A German Protestant lady's maid; must be a good dressmaker and hairdresser; be able to speak English and bring good references. Call, Friday, at 2 o'clock, at 475 5th Av.

WANTED—Protestant nurse and seamstress; short distance in the country; references required. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 48 East 67th St., between 11 and 2.

COOKS.—Young; general housewokers, chambermaids, laundreases, German governess. At St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A French nursery governess for two children; city reference required. 108 East 70th St.

WANTED—French girl as chambermaid and waitress; must speak some English. Call 62 West 56th St., 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—Two maids, cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; references required. Call, before noon, at 48 East 20th St.

WANTED—A first-class laundress, willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, Thursday, between 9:30 and 11, at 13 East 64th St.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress in a small private family. Call, 10 to 12, Thursday, 117 East 39th St.

WANTED—A competent Protestant waitress in a private family; must bring good refernces. Call, Friday, at 12 o'clock, at 475 5th Av.

WANTED—Good plain cook; wages, $20; bring references. Mrs. DREW, 78 West 48th St.

WANTED—Cook. Call at 16 West 51st St., between 8 and 11.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Butler for a small private family; must be of good appearance and able to furnish first-class city reference. Apply, stating where formerly employed, J. K., Box 249 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A GIRL as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call or address, at present employer's, 819 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young North of Ireland woman as chambermaid and waitress in small family; eleven years' best city reference. G. A., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as parlormaid; first-class reference. 81 West 45th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in a small private family, or will take chamberwork and waiting; three years' good city reference. 200 East 30th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; will assist with children and do plain sewing; present employer; eight years' reference. 14 East 57th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid in a small private family; or chambermaid and waitress. 339 West 44th St., care of Lind; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; no cards. 353 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish best city reference. M. K., 500 West 34th St., Launder's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to young lady. 65 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl in a private family; good city reference. F. Stang, 641 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; city or country; Protestant; private family. S., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a small private family; best city reference. M., 162 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEMAID, &c.—Competent, willing, and obliging; will do plain sewing; references. 236 East 42d St. Goodwin.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl; good reference; no boarding house; no cards. 313 West 42d St. Norton.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed. J. H., 426 West 52d St., fourth floor, care of Mrs. Forrester.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a young colored girl as chambermaid or laundress. 219 East 88th St. Williams.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—English person; city references. Miss Mitchell, 102 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID or SEWER.—First-class references; city or country. J., 650 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; good reference. 68 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl; good city references. K. W., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—First-class; best city reference. K. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with waiting; former employers can be seen. 137 West 60th St., McSherry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; first-class city reference from last place. M. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman; best city reference. 215 East 56th St.; ring McLeroy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in private family; four years' best city reference. N. S., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 407 East 117th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a thoroughly competent and refined woman as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper; a home rather than wages desired; perfectly satisfactory references. Mrs. F., Box 517, Troy, N. Y.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, educated, good reader, traveler, to take care of household, with lady as companion; city or country; references. S. S., Box 193 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands catering for dinners and luncheons; takes full charge of kitchen; city reference; last employer seen. F., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; private family; best city reference. Call, two days, 215 West 36th St.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as excellent cook; willing to assist with washing; wishes to go to the country. 239 West 27th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker in a private family; would do coarse washing, if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing or housework in a small family; best city reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference from last employer. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; Englishwoman; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, entrées; good baker; good references. C. D., Box 220 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman; in small family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; lady can be seen. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By steady woman as good cook; assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; good city reference. 474 9th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in all branches; would do some washing; three years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. 228 West End Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young woman as cook; would do fine, coarse washing in a small family; best city reference. 649 3d Av.; ring Donwell's bell.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good bread and biscuit maker; in a private family; will assist with washing; best reference. 405 4th Av.; ring third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good cook and excellent laundress; best city reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 200 West 26th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. 342 East 56th St., first floor; care of Imbach.

COOK.—Thorough in all French and English cooking; entire charge where kitchenmaid or assistance given; city or country; best reference. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook in private family; good bread baker; all kinds soups; best city reference. 457 West 32d St., Mrs. Ferguson.

COOK.—First-class; private family; French or English cooking; soups, meats, game, creams, and desserts; can take chef's place; best city reference. H. R., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in a boarding house; understands all branches of cooking; good carver; if required; last employer can be seen. M. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; would assist with washing; prefers quiet home to wages; references. Can be seen at 308 East 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; North of Ireland woman; understands all branches, pastries, and desserts; best city reference. L. K., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook; the other competent chambermaid or waitress. Call, 11 to 1, 152 West 64th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook in a private family; good bread and biscuit maker; will do coarse washing; reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook, and assist with washing; meat soups, entrés, dessert; best of reference. 314 West 49th St., Driscol's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; first-class; understands her business in all its branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. R. W., 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; $20 to $25; reference from first-class families. Martha Washington Guild, 151 West 15th St.

COOK.—Willing to do plain washing or assist with housework. Call, two days, at 619 9th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman as cook, with best reference. K. R., 347 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By colored girl as plain cook in boarding house; reference. 754 7th Av.; ring Tinson's bell.

COOK.—By good German cook; willing to do plain washing. 264 West 47th St., butcher's shop.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; best city reference from last employer; city or country. M., 227 East 29th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. M., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as good cook in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 156 West 18th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; reference from last employer. 234 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook to cook in private family by the day. 329 East 72d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook. 316 Humboldt St., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; good references. 340 West 49th St.

COOK.—Washing, ironing, and housework; city reference. 475 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands catering for dinners and luncheons; takes full charge of kitchen; city reference; last employer seen. Call, two days, 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters in a private family; one as first-class cook; understands her business; other as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; willing and obliging; best city reference. F., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; all kinds soups, fish, entrées, meats, vegetables, desserts, puff and pastry; excellent baker; one year and a half best city reference from last employer. C. K., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as good cook; best city reference. 540 3d Av., second bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By good, practical woman; superior cook, baker; fine laundress, or thorough housecleaner; careful; personal city reference. Bar Harbor, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go by the day; washing, ironing, or first-class housecleaning; best city reference. 241 West 37th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman, experienced cleaner, to go out by the day; knows every branch; best city references. O., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; Protestant; is good laundress; willing to do any other work; willing and obliging; good reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

DAY'S WORK.—All kinds; terms, $1. Nora, 303 East 39th St., three flights, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; perfect fit guaranteed; latest designs; tailor-made costumes, evening dresses, and fancy waists; at home or by day. Mrs. Gindele, 711 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ready for Fall engagements; fancy silk waists, tea gowns, wraps, jackets; alterations; $2.50 a day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKING.—Done at home or by day; first-class work only; perfect fitting and elegant draping; latest designs. K. G., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns in latest style from $10 to $12; city references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make skirts and capes stylish; $2 up; home or out. M. M., 289 9th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, experienced in individual and private class instruction; morning engagement; unexceptionable references from best city families, where she has taught from four to seven years; thorough foundation in elementary branches; higher English course, piano, and physical culture; interesting methods. Mornings, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a well-educated French person; middle age; speaks little English; as useful companion or maid for young lady or nursery governess for children not under four years; good references. Francaise, Box 325 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a refined French woman, Parisienne, as nursery governess for growing children; or maid for young lady; best references. Parisienne, 46 East 9th St.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for her North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend, and who can be seen at 13 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a retined, middle-aged North German person, from Hanover, to take entire charge of children in an American family; city references. N. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—By a German widow, middle-aged, to help lady in housekeeping, go errands, and share responsibility in general; best references. L. D., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—In a private family; or as companion to a lady; best reference. Mrs. E. Huntington, 12 West 125th St.

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent hotel housekeeper; German; hotel, clubhouse, institution; city hotel references. Schwake, 1,588 1st Av.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a smart, capable woman in a nice plain family; fond of children; can sew; personal reference. 231 East 26th St. Mrs. Johnson.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, just landed, in small private family, to do general housework or take care of children; willing and obliging. 525 Hudson St., near 10th, in fancy store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl, just landed, to do general housework in a small private family. 2,172 8th Av., care of Mrs. Lander.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging. 2,028 1st Av., two stairs, back.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; plain cook; sleep home. 2,260 1st Av. and 116th St., Bronnell's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing, packing; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. H. M., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker and seamstress; good city reference. L. M., 92 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker and seamstress good city reference. B. L., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Seamstress; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; understands her duties; can take full charge of wardrobe; best city references. F. R., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; hairdresser and dressmaker; best references. C. B., 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By the day, week, or month; city or country; city reference. K., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid in private family; good references. Care of Mrs. Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; good seamstress; city references. R. Dumay, 221 West 34th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By competent German lady's maid or nurse; middle-aged; experienced dressmaker; good fitter; willing and obliging. 92 East 7th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress, or governess; thoroughly understands her business; city references. A. M., 1,155 3d Av., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl as maid and seamstress; can be highly recommended from her present employer. 15 East 47th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—By a respectable girl as laundress or to do plain cooking in a private family. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman, with references; will act as laundress, small family, and assist with chamberwork. Laundress, 270 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business; can be highly recommended; can be seen to-day. 20 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; will assist with chamberwork last of the week if required. Call, from 9 till 1, present employer's, 30 West 83d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $20 to $25; best personal references. C. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; very best city reference; last employer can be seen. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced woman in private family; good shirt and collar ironer; references. 841 8th Av.; ring first bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. Basement, 129 East 17th St.

LAUNDRY WORK.—Wanted by a first-class hand; very best of references. Mrs. Mullane, 442 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. N. F., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress; four years' city references. 113 West 15th St., two flights up.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; very best personal city reference. N. D., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day or week; personal reference. 203 East 46th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; private family; city or country; best city reference. A., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress; first-class personal city references; willing and obliging. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a small private family; best city reference. 335 West 21st St.; wm. Kilkenny's bell; 1st floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; good reference. 434 West

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Firmer Markets and Fair Speculation.

INFLUENCED ENTIRELY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easy—Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

The West was mainly responsible for the rather sharp advance in grain near the close of the day, as the early trading was at unsettled prices and longs realized, while foreign houses were offering freely. Reports of damage abroad and at the West turned prices upward and the latest trades were near the top. Provisions were quiet and a trifle easier on free receipts. Cotton was active and unsettled, with the close showing a loss. Coffee was in demand at higher figures.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	67 @	67¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37¼@	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	9.00 @	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	@	6.22½
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	22½
Sugar, granulated	4¾@	4 9-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8¾@	9¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	12.15	@12.25
Lead	3.35 @	3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts opened easier and fairly active, with cables lower and fair selling for foreign account, rallying on reports of crop damage West and abroad, with free local covering and the close firm at the advance. Spot was firmer and very dull. Sales, 5,000 bushels ungraded red at ⅝c under December, delivered. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ⅛c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 64⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅜c. Clearances hence, 64,546 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 105,526 bushels; receipts, 113,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 140,729 bushels; in the interior, 906,701 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were fairly active and rather easy early in the day, through free receipts, but rallied with the late advance in wheat, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance over Saturday. Spot was firmer and very quiet. Sales, 82,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 38¼c, and 24,000 bushels do at 2@2¼c over October, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 101,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 194,230 bushels; in the interior, 473,590 bushels. Clearances hence, 16,929 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 110,609 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and a shade firmer, with other cereals, closing at nominal ¼c advance. Spot were quiet, with mixed easier. Sales, 96,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25¾c; No. 3 white at 24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3, 25¾c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c for 1,000 bushels; rejected white, 22¾c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c; track mixed, 24c; track white, 25@30¾c for 55,000 bushels. Receipts, 127,200 bushels; exports, 6,175 bushels.

OPTIONS SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	10,000	65½@66	66
December	6,730,000	66⅛@68 5-16	68
March	.....	@...	71¼
May	920,000	70 @71¾	71⅝
Total	7,660,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	75,000	36¾	37¼@37
November	50,000	36 13-16@37	37
December	95,000	35¾ @36	35⅞
May	380,000	35⅛ @35¾	35⅝
Total	600,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	25,000	23¼@23½	23½
November	.....	@...	23¾
December	20,000	24 @...	24
May	30,000	25¼@25½	25½
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	25 @..	25
November	10,000	25½@..	25½
Total	95,000		

FLOUR—Buyers continued to hold off, and receivers refused to name prices which resulted in a very moderate day's business. Sales, 12,300 bbls, including of City Mills 1,200 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls extra at quotations; 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.50, 1,650 bbls Spring Bakers at $3.20@$3.25, 750 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80, 150 bbls straights at $3.50, and 150 bbls Winter clear at $3. Arrivals, 9,335 bbls and 8,913 sacks; exports, 4,905 bbls and 13,134 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 65,609 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.	
Fine	$2.25@	
Supers	2.50@	$2.60
No. 2	2.65@	2.75
No. 1	2.85@	2.95
Clears	3.00@	3.25
Straights	3.25@	3.55
White wheat straights	3.25@	3.45
Patents	3.50@	3.60
Special brands	3.65@	3.75
City patents	4.20@	4.45
City clears	4.00@	4.10
City extras	3.10@	3.20
City supers	2.90@	3.00
City fine	2.80@	2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Easier and quiet at $1,75@$1.80 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Demand fair at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.30@$3.70; ground, $3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Saganore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 70@77c; fine do, 95c.

FEED—Moderately active at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 80@85c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Did not move above yesterday from the prices of the day before. There was firm holding at 27½c for prime yellow and 27c for good off-grade yellow, and 150 bbls sold at 27c, although it was said that some small lots were on offer at a fraction less money. The reaction in the lard market, with the uncertainty of its showing permanent strength, works against otherwise strong features for the oil position. The news from the South is that the mills are having as much difficulty as at any time latterly in getting supplies of seed; that the planters are moving their cotton by neglecting the marketing of seed at its low prices; also that in some sections the farmers are competing with the mills for the seed for fertilizing, and are willing to exceed the prices offered by the crushers. It is certain that, unless the oil values improve, the mills will have to keep their views on seed to the current basis to restricting the production, although the hope is that the planters after their hurry over cotton will let the other product go freely. There were offers for limited quantities of new crude in bulk at the mills of 18c, which was refused, while several tank lots from a near coast section were on sale at 18c, with some difference of opinion as to quality. LOCOAHUT OIL was steady in price; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5¾c. PALM OIL was at strong prices; Lagos at 5¼@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing demand; American at 43c, boiled at 46c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Oil market here and at Oil City closed at $1.25, the only quotation today. Standard Oil price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was rather easy, but the changes in prices to a lower basis were slight. The large supplies of hogs, which steadily exceed estimates, tended to check any disposition for firm holding. The outside speculation was slack, while trading otherwise was moderate. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 27,000 head.

LARD—Opened at the West steady, but later yielded 2½ points, to close about that much lower for the day, under the full supplies of hogs and slack speculation in the product. October there was at 5.80@5.82½c, closing at 5.82½c asked; January at 5.80@5.82½c, closing at 5.80c; May at 5.90c bid to 5.91½c, closing at 5.90c. Here there was little demand, with 100 tcs cash taken at 6.22½c. Options—October closed at 6.20c, nominal. City steam was steady at 6@6.05c, with sales of 75 tcs. Refined was quiet, with Continent quoted at 6.65c and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard quiet at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Opened at the West 5c to 7½c lower, to recover, while closing at about 5c decline for the day, with full arrivals of hogs and dull speculation. October was at $8.25; January at $9.42½@$9.50, closing at $9.45 asked; May at $9.67½@$9.72½, closed at $9.67½. Here there was moderate export trading at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—Was on the early trading at the West at 15 points' decline on October short ribs and 2½ to 4 points lower on later months, with dullness, closing with a slight recovery, with October at 5.32½@5.42½c, closing at 5.40c; November at 5c bid to 5.07½c, closing at 5c bid; January at 4.82½@4.85c, closing at 4.82½@4.85c.

CUTMEATS—The trading was light, while the cutters were holding prices firm. Sales of 300 pickled hams at 9c. City pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12lb average, 6¾@7c; 10lb average, 7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Here was a faling off of export business, and only moderate home demand. Sales of 600 bbls. and 300 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16. Beef hams steady at $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at rather easy prices, with trading slack; quoted at $14.50 at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOPS—Were rather easier here on bacon averages. Receipts at the West, 27,636 head; same time last year, 51,087 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; fairly active; steady to 5c lower; $3.65@$4.45; left over, 4,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,058 head; active; strong; $3.50@$4.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,578 head; steady; $3.60@$4.55. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.80@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; lower; $4@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.15@$4.45. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.65. Pittsburg—Active; $4.50@$4.85. Quotations here were 6@6½c for heavy, 6¼@6⅝c for 180 lb, 6½c for 160 lb, 6⅝c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market for city was at 4⅜c bid, while the melters were holding at 4½c, although possibly in instances ready to accept 4 7-16c. The demands, however, were quieter, as the consumers met their more urgent wants by last week's takings. For country-made lots, moderate wants, with sales of 45,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4⅜c. For Australian, 5⅛@5¼c quoted.

STEARINE—Reports from Chicago were that 1,000,000 lb oleostearine had been obtained there at 6¼c. As that price showed a slight modification of some views, and indicated that no competition could be expected thence upon the New-York market, the few local buyers who had been willing to pay 6c here became at the close very quiet, and practically declined to negotiate for supplies. For lard stearine the market was slow, with 7c the best bid for prime Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were only moderately active, with some covering by local shorts, and the close steady at 5@15 points advance. Havre was quiet at ⅛f decline, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Spot Rio was firmer and more active. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 16¼c; 500 bags, per Cuvier, at 16c; 500 bags, per Merida, at 16¼c; 1,000 bags, per Asiatic Prince, at 16⅛c; 2,500 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Savanilla, and 500 bags Central American on private terms.

Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 15.10c, 750 bags at 15.15c; May, 250 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.45c; November, 750 bags at 15.35c, 250 bags at 15.30c; December, 3,500 bags at 15.15c; March, 500 bags at 14.70c, 1,250 bags at 14.75c; May, 250 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.40c; total, 7,250 bags. Exchange—85 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for December. Total for day, 10,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.00@15.05	10.90@10.95
February	14.80@14.90	10.85@10.90
March	14.70@14.75	10.80@10.85
April	14.45@14.55	10.70@10.80
May	14.35@14.40	10.70@10.75
October	15.45@15.50	12.00@12.05
November	15.30@15.35	11.85@11.90
December	15.15@15.20	11.30@11.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	269,674
Warehouse deliveries	8,007
Total stock in New-York to-day	261,667
Total stock in Baltimore	48,744
Deliveries yesterday	150—48,585
Total stock in New-Orleans	27,301
Deliveries yesterday	882—26,559
	75,144
Total stock in United States	336,811
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 1	127,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 1	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail	97,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 21	22,000
	250,000
Total	586,811
Same time 1894	435,416

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar	...	Caracas	17½@18¼
Mysore	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bogota	17½@18	Bucaramga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¾
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¼	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active, but more in spurts and when it was possible to sell without giving away too much in prices. After an advance of 6@8 points at the opening, the tendency for the most part was to weaker prices, although there were feeble fluctuations. The market broke suddenly 11@12 points, while the close was 3@4 points down for the day. The first rise in the prices was chiefly started by a report that Neill had issued a new crop estimate of a bullish character. When it was found that nothing had been received from the other side concerning the crop, the most important decline of the day, above referred to, occurred. The reaction to steadier prices to only the small decline for the day was on covering operations. All outside markets had shown a decline. New-Orleans had yielded 5@6 points, while Liverpool was off 5½@6 points, and had more or less influence. Spot was reduced 1-16c, with sales of 1,200 bales to spinners, and 1,500 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	9¼
Middling uplands	9

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	18-16c on
Good ordinary	1½c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
October	8.68@8.70	8.77	8.70	4,500
November	8.71@8.72	8.83	8.65	11,000
December	8.79@8.80	8.90	8.74	37,500
January	8.80@8.87	8.97	8.81	174,800
February	8.92@8.93	9.00	8.90	4,500
March	8.98@...	9.08	8.93	111,400
April	9.03@9.04	9.13	9.00	800
May	9.09@9.10	9.17	9.06	4,700
June	9.14@9.16	9.15	9.15	100
Total				349,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6882	13675	8055	7327	....
New-Orleans	7005	18857	8841	6438	....
Mobile	797	2172	1292	2896	....
Savannah	4293	6211	10384	6566	....
Charleston	2551	6190	2784	2013	....
Wilmington	2315	2955	2558	1558	....
Norfolk	1188	2020	505	1083	....
Baltimore	169	....	....	500	....
New-York	....	1265	....	....	....
Boston	126	209	177	....	....
Philadelphia	130	275	....	114	....
West Point	....	610	1137	367	....
Total	28856	53578	34873	29462	....
This day last week	21753	31239	26205	19634	23786 25174
This day last year	36831	46472	48523	28754	36838 44739

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate of fancy stock, with prices firm and a fair inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	22@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Business was very fair and values firm, with stocks moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3¼@3¾
Prime	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	
Fancy	5¼@5½		$1.00@$1.10
Fair	3¾@4	Rice bran, 100 lb	
Head	5¼@6		60@ 65

SUGAR—Raw was held at an advance, and hindered negotiations....Refined in active demand at fair prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 9-16@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4 11-16@4⅞
Coarse powdered	4 11-16@4⅞
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4¼
(1) Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4⅜
(4) Phoenix	4¼ @4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 7	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3⅝ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3⅝
No. 11	3⅜ @3 13-16
No. 12	3 3-16@3⅜
No. 13	@3 7-16
No. 14	@3⅜

TEA—The auction sale of 3,542 pks was at barely steady prices, including: Moyune—272 pks Hyson, 9½@6¾c; 180 pks young Hyson, 19½@7c; 140 pks imperial, 16½@9c; 136 pks gunpowder, 19½@7c. Ping Suey—120 pks imperial, 8@7½c; 454 pks gunpowder, 19½@9c. Japan—21 pks siftings, 3½@3½c; 364 pks Congou, 16½@8¼c; 123 pks India and O. Pekoe, 18@13c; 25 pks Capers, 16½c. Oolong—363 pks Poo-Chow, 12½@6¾c; 400 pks Amoy, 9¾@8¼c; 908 pks Formosa, 24½@14½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market holds quite firm on new domestic small white beans, the supply of which is still considerably short of the demand. New marrow are jobbing pretty well at $1.70, and more stock could be had than arrives. New red kidney have but little call at present, and there are offers to sell best quality at $1.60. Old reds are exceedingly dull, and there is slow sale for all other varieties, excepting marrow, which have had more call of late. Green peas unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, 1894, $1.55@$1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.50; do, medium, 1895, $1.55; do, pea or medium, 1894, $1.40@$1.45; do, red kidney, 1895, $1.60; do, red kidney, 1894, $1.30; do, white kidney, 1894, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, 1895, $1.90; do, lima, California, 1894, $3@$3.15; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; green peas, bbls, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery continues scarce, and has advanced to 22½c, with not enough to go around. June creamery in fair sale, particularly the better grades; fancy is at 20@20½c, and the others at 16@19c. State dairy in limited offering.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, ex-tra	22	@22½
Creamery, Western, extras	22	@22
Creamery, Western, firsts	19	@21
Creamery, Western, seconds	15½	@17½
Creamery, Western, thirds	13	@14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	19	@20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17	@19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14	@16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17	@18
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12	@13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14	@16
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12	@12
Western imitation creamery, thirds	12	@12
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½	@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11	@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	12	@..
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11	@11½
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½	@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾	@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10	@10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8	@ 9½

CHEESE—A generally firm market, full cream showing a further advance, though trading is light for large sizes and moderate for small.

State, full cream, large, Sept. colored, fancy	8¼	@8¾
State, full cream, large Aug. colored, fancy	8¾	@8½
State, full cream, large, Sept., white, fancy	8¼	@ 8½
State, full cream, large, Aug., white, fancy	8¼	@8¾
State, full cream, large, good to choice	7½	@8
State, full cream, large, common to fair	6	@7¾
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	..	@9¼
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	..	@9¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	8¼	@9
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾	@8
State, part skims, Chenango and neigh-boring Co's, small, prime to choice	5½	@7
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5½	@5¾
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5½	@..
State, part skims, good to prime	4½	@5
State, part skims, common to fair	3	@4
State, full skims	2	@2½

EGGS—Moderate arrivals, and mostly under fancy, which are at full prices, with the demand fair.

State country marks, per doz	19	@	19½
Pennsylvania country marks	19	@	19½
Western, northerly sections, fresh-gathered fancy, per case	..	@	18
Western, northerly sections, average prime	17	@	17½
Western, central sections, prime	17	@	17½
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	16½	@	17
Western, refrigerator, prime to fancy	16	@	16½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-dozen case	$4.20	@	$4.75
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.60	@	3.90
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00	@	3.45
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen ca	2.40	@	3.00
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.70	@	3.45
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50	@	2.70

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy table apples of red varieties continue scarce and firm. There is a little better movement in prime green and blush Fall fruit, and in choice lots of later kinds, but the market is still burdened with common and inferior goods of all sorts, for which there is no adequate outlet. Fancy table pears firm; defective lots and cooking stock still dull. Peaches quiet and unchanged. Quinces scarce. Plums wanted at full prices. Choice grapes in baskets and gift crates dull in moderate supply and firm, but poor qualities in these packages are hard to move. Wine grapes in trays are, however, in sharp demand. Cranberries more active and firmer. We quote: Apples—Jonathan and Gravenstein, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, King, $1.50@$2; Blush, $1.25@$1.62; do, Fall Pippin, $1@$1.50; do, Baldwin, $1@$1.25; do, Greening, 75c@$1.12; do, inferior, 50@75c. Pears—Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Flemish Beauty, per box, $2@$2.50; do, Seckel, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Beurre Bosc, $2@$3; do, Clairgeau, $2@$2.50; do, Sheldon, $1.75@$2.25; do, Beurre d'Anjou, $1.75@$2; do, common, $1@$1.50. Quinces, $2@$2.75. Plums—Per 10-lb basket, 75c@$1. Peaches—Jersey, fancy, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, common to good, 50c@$1; do, Maryland, per carrier, $1.50@$2; do, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, per basket, 75c @$1.25. Grapes—State, Delaware, per basket, 10@10c; do, Niagara, 8@12c; do, Catawba, 10@12c; do, Concord, 8@9c; do, up-river, Concord, per carrier, 50@75c; do, large baskets, 12@15c; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1¼@1¾c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy, large varieties, per bbl, $6@$6.50; do, Early Black, sound, $5@$6; do, defective, $3.50@$4.50. DRIED—Rather more interest is shown in evaporated apples and the market has a better tone on all desirable grades; off-colored, wet, or otherwise inferior fruit is dull and almost nominal. Plenty of sun-dried apples arriving, and the market continues in poor shape. Peaches neglected. Choice dry cherries and raspberries are steady. Other small fruits dull and weak. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to fair, 4@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, cores and skins, ⅞@1c; chops, 1¾c. Peaches—Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 17c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c. Cherries, 8@9c. Huckleberries, 6¾@7c. Blackberries, 3½@3¾c. Apricots, 9@12c. Prunes, 4@8½c.

GAME—A good demand for prime, sound stock of all kinds, but receipts still of irregular quality and condition, and prices show wide range. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1.12. Partridges, near-by, 75c@$1.12; do, Western, 50@75c. Grouse—Western, 75c @$1.12. Quail—Frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25. English snipe and golden plover, fresh $1.50 @$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small yellow-leg snipe, 50c; Reed birds, 60@75c. Wild ducks—canvas, per pair, $2@$3; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, Mallard, 50@75c; do, Teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c. Venison, per lb, 18@22c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The only arrivals up to a late hour to-day were express lots from near-by points. The trade appeared to be fully supplied, and there was only a light peddling business at generally lower prices. We quote: Spring chickens—Local, per lb, 10@11c; do, Western, 10@10½c; fowls, 11@11½c; old roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, 60@90c; geese, $1@$1.50. DRESSED—Receipts light, stock cleaning up well under a fair demand, and market firmer. Chickens and fowls show some advance, but other kinds are not materially changed. We quote: Turkeys—Old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, large, 11@13c; do, straight, 8@10c; do, poor, 5@7c; fowls, 11@12c; old cocks, 7@7½c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 10@12½c; do, scalded, 11@12c. Spring ducks—Eastern and Long Island, 14@16c; do, Western, 8@11c. Eastern geese, 15@16c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.50.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes steady for prime; all others freely offered and quiet. Choice onions steadier and moderately active.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$1.50@$2.50
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl	60@ 1.00
Cabbage, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cucumbers, per 100	75@ 1.50
Corn, Jersey and L. I., per 1,000	5.00@10.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	30@ 40
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	8@ 12
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	7@ 10
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75@ 1.00
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Lima beans, per bag	2.50@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	60@ 75
Onions, Orange County yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	@ 1.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	@ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	75@ ..
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, per bbl	40@ 50
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 60

POTATOES.

Long Island, Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.12@$1.25
Long Island, other kinds, bulk, per bbl	1.00@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1.00@ 1.12
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, R

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Broadening and Business Increasing.

FINAL QUIETUS TO GOLD EXPORT TALK

Decided Weakness of the Foreign Exchange Market—Sharp Advances in Grangers and Some of the Leading Industrials.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

While the market was still professional, the trading was more evenly distributed, and the undertone was decidedly firm. Business was also on a much larger scale than on recent days. The Granger stocks led the railway list and scored advances from ⅝ in St. Paul to 1¼ in Burlington. Their strength was due to covering of shorts and also to buying for an advance. Reports of grain receipts at Chicago show large increases, which will, of course, be reflected in coming returns of railway earnings.

The principal moving factor in to-day's market was the further decline in foreign exchange rates so well below the gold exporting point that there can be no more shipments at present as exchange transactions. There was also a more than ample supply of bills of all kinds in the market. Several large blocks of bonds have been disposed of abroad recently, the exchange for which must have an important influence on rates.

Speculative interest centred in the industrials. Sugar advanced 2¾ points on large transactions as a result of an advance in the price of the refined product. A couple of large traders, said to be short of the stock, were liberal buyers. Tobacco was firm; the Directors declared the usual dividends. Chicago Gas advanced 1⅛ points on a rumor that the plan of reorganization is ready for promulgation, and that it has been so carefully drawn that even Attorney General Moloney of Illinois will not object to it. There was the usual trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, but it closed unchanged. Illinois Steel advanced 2 points on talk of a resumption of dividends in the near future. Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong all day, but advanced sharply on large trading in the final hour. It closed with a net advance of 2⅝ points. It is said that important developments concerning the property are on the eve of announcement.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in little demand, but the supply was ample. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was very quiet. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $140,563,490, balances $11,827,514; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,693,366.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three-months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were reduced half a cent for 60 days, and $4.88 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86½@$4.86¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88¼ to $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—16@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $1000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅛. There were sales of 5,000 ounces at 67⅛.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 55¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$68,171,993
Imports for the same period	23,390,934
Net exports	$44,781,059
Net exports to date, 1894	66,159,439
Net exports to date, 1893	12,984,187
Net exports to date, 1892	62,146,017

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1½
American Sugar Ref.	2⅞
American Sugar Ref. pf	1
Can. Southern	⅝
Can. Pacific	1⅝
Chicago Gas	1⅛
Chi. & Northwestern	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾
Consol. Gas	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞
Illinois Steel	2¼
Manhattan	⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	⅝
Minn. Iron	1
Missouri Pacific	1½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
New-York Lack. & Western pf.	⅝
Oregon Imp.	1⅝
Peoria, D. & Ev.	1¼
St. P. & Omaha	¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅞

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H.	4½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	3¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2
Tol. & Ohio Cen.	1½
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Norf. & West. 1st, M. & D. Div.	2
Norf. & West. 100-year 5s	1½
Peo., D. & Ev. 2d	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1¾
U. P., D. & G. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Oregon Imp. 1st	1
Oregon Imp. con.	1⅜
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	122¼	123
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 98½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	216
American Exchange	161
Commerce	198
Corn Exchange	285
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	170
Irving	135
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Metropolitan	1
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Seventh National	115
Third National	106
Tradesmens'	97
Western National	112

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	62	63	62	63	..	..	200
American Cotton Oil	23½	23½	23	23½	22⅞	23½	500
American Cotton Oil pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	71	72½	32
*American Sugar Refining	108¾	111¼	108¾	111⅞	111	111⅝	63,402
*American Sugar Refining pf	101	101½	101	101½	101¼	101⅝	305
American Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	94	..	11
American Tobacco	100¾	101	100	100	99⅜	100	9,875
Atch., T. & S. Fe, when iss. pd	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	22⅞	23	4,740
*Atch., T. & S. Fe, when iss.	33½	33½	33½	33½	32⅜	34	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64	64	64	64	64½	65	100
*Bay State Gas	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	18	20¾	100
Canada Southern	55½	55⅞	55	55¾	55	55¼	1,600
Canadian Pacific	61¾	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	62	63	568
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	20½	20½	300
Chicago Gas	70½	71⅛	70½	71¼	71⅛	71⅜	27,930
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105½	105½	105⅝	1,806
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	86½	87½	86½	87¾	87½	87⅝	14,163
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46⅜	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	46½	47	325
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77⅝	77⅜	77½	22,223
C., M. & St. Paul pf	126⅜	126⅝	126⅜	126⅝	125½	126½	53
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	78½	79¼	78½	79¼	79⅛	79⅜	6,755
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38	38	38	37¾	38½	100
Col., H. V. & Toledo	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24	24½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	144	145½	144	144⅝	145	145½	926
Delaware & Hudson	133⅜	133⅝	133⅜	133⅝	132	134	100
Del., Lack. & Western	170⅜	170⅞	170⅜	170⅞	170⅜	172½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53¾	54	53¾	54	54	54¼	300
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24⅜	23½	24⅜	22,098
Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	63	63	63	62¾	63	100
General Electric	39⅛	39⅜	39	39	39	39¼	3,590
Illinois Steel Company	77½	80½	77½	80	79⅜	80	3,503
Iowa Central	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	100
Laclede Gas	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28	29	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78	78	78	78	79	410
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150½	150½	150½	151	310
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	85	87	2
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20⅜	192
Louisville & Nashville	63½	63⅝	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜	64	600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10	10	10	10	15	175
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28¾	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28½	29	600
Manhattan Consolidated	111½	112⅜	111½	112½	112	112½	760
Mexican Central	13	13¼	13	13¼	13	13½	300
Michigan Central	101½	101¾	101½	101⅝	101¼	102⅛	100
Minn. & St. Louis	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25¾	26	800
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86¾	86⅝	86¾	86⅝	86⅜	87	150
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	60	60	60	60	60	60½	800
Minnesota Iron	70	70½	70	70½	69⅝	70	772
Missouri Pacific	38½	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	1,735
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	37½	38¼	37⅜	38¼	38¼	38½	1,275
Morris & Essex	167	167	167	167	165	..	3
*National Lead Co	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	35½	20
*National Lead Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	92	93	144
National Linseed Oil	24	24	23½	24	23½	25½	410
New-Jersey Central	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114¼	114¾	200
New-York Central	101⅝	102	101⅜	102	101½	102½	65
New-York & New-Haven	185½	185½	185½	185½	185½	188	28
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st in. pd.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	300
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. 1st in. pd.	26	26	26	26	25	26½	300
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	200
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¼	37¼	37½	3,048
Norfolk & Western pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15	15½	20
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	520
Northern Pacific	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅜	450
Northern Pacific pf	19	19	19	19	18⅝	19½	200
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝	550
Oregon Improvement	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	10	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	11	20
Pacific Mail	31½	31¾	31¼	31½	31	31½	400
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	5⅜	4½	5⅜	5½	5¾	1,140
Philadelphia & Reading	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	8,218
P., C., C. & St. L.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	100	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173	173	173	172½	173½	203
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	955
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44	44	44	43½	44	500
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24½	25	450
Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝	400
Southern Railway pf	39⅜	40¼	39⅜	40	39⅜	40½	1,579
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42⅝	45	42½	44⅝	44⅜	44⅞	15,630
Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12¾	420
Toledo & Ohio Central	36	37½	36	37½	37	..	300
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	77	77	77	77	77	78½	40
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	2	100
*Toledo, St. L. & Kan. City	9	9	9	9	7½	9½	300
Union Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½	14⅝	300
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	6	6⅞	100
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	530
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16¼	16¾	16	16	16	16½	200
U. S. Cordage gtd.	33	33	33	33	32	33	40
United States Rubber	41½	42	41⅜	41⅝	41½	41⅜	1,100
United States Rubber pf	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	93¾	94¼	300
*United States Leather	16	16	16	16	16	16½	100
*United States Leather pf	85	85	85	85	84⅜	85½	1,310
Wabash	9½	9¾	9	9	9	9¼	200
Wabash pf.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	2,220
Wells-Fargo Express	107	108	107	108	106	112	14
Western Union Telegraph	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅝	92½	92¾	1,639
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅜	15⅝	15	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	3,500
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	6	6½	50
Total sales							244,256

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67½	67¼	67½	67¼	67¼	67⅜	5,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.35	.35	.35	.35	..	..	100

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Con 6s 1,000	117	Denv & Rio G'de 4s 1,000	91⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 10,000	82½	15,000	91½
5,000	82⅝	3,000	91⅜
25,000	82½	5,000	92⅝
10,000	82¼	Det, Mack & Mar L G 4,000	24
1,000	82	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 15,000	101
1,000	82¼	1,000	100½
5,000	82⅜	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	110½
10,000	82¼	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 6,000	103½
30,000	82½	Erie 1st Mortgage 5,000	108
20,000	82½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 17,000	93½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 50,000	83¼	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 3,000	72½
10,000	83⅝	Ill Central, Western Line 1st 4s 2,000	102½
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 10,000	50¼	5,000	103¼
10,000	50⅝	Ill Steel Co n cy 5s 10,000	92½
15,000	57	10,000	92
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 12,000	34	Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	94¼
5,000	33½	2,000	94½
5,000	34½	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented 10,000	111¼
5,000	34½	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 15,000	78½
20,000	34⅜	Laclede Gaslight Co of St Louis 1st 5s 1,000	97¼
2,000	34½	Lake E & W'n 1st 5s 2,000	117⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 14,000	102¼	2,000	117¼
9,000	102½	Lehigh & W-B Cons Assented 1,000	107½
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	107¾	Lo, N A & Chic G M 3,000	78
Canada So 1st Gtd 2,000	111	5,000	78⅜
Canada South'n 2d 2,000	107¼	6,000	78⅝
2,000	107	Lo, N A & Chic Cons 6,000	105
Centl of N J G M 5s Registered 1,000	118⅝	Metropolitan Elev 1st 2,000	120½
500	110¾	Mexican Int 1st 4s 8,000	73⅜
C & O Pur M'y F'd 2,000	107½	7,000	74
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 3,000	112	Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac Wn 5s 2,000	115⅜
1,000	111¾	Mil & St Paul 1st Iowa & Minn Div 1,000	123⅜
Ches O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 3,000	96¾	Mil & St Paul 1st Mineral Point Div 4,000	107
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 4,000	81	Mil & St. P. G M 4s Series A 3,000	96
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000	93½	Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000	127½
5,000	93⅝	Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 1,000	103½
Chic G L & C Co 1st 4,000	93¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	89
10,000	93⅜	10,000	88½
5,000	93¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st 8,000	94⅞
1,000	94	5,000	94½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000	40½	Mil & St Paul Cons 1,000	127½
5,000	40	Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 1,000	103½
Chic & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 10,000	107	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	89
*United States Leather 16	16	10,000	88½
*United States Leather pf 85	85	Mo, Kan & East 1st 8,000	94⅞
Wabash 9½	9¾	5,000	94½
Wabash pf 23⅜	23⅝	3d Pref Inc 15,000	19
Wells-Fargo Express 107	108	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st 1,000	140
Western Union Telegraph 92½	92⅞	Pittsburg & W'n 1st 1,000	85¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie 15	15⅜	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 15,000	111
Wisconsin Central 6	6	Series B 3,000	111
		Rome, W & Og Cons 5,000	117½
		St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	83⅜
		9,000	83½
		St L, Kan & North'n St Chas Bridge 1st 2,000	105
		St L Southw'n 1st 33,000	82
		5,000	82½
		1,000	82½
		2,000	82¼
		5,000	82¼
		St L Southw'n 2d Inc 40,000	38½
		San An & Ar P 4s 18,000	63
		Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000	83½
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 1,000	93
		5,000	92¾
		5,000	92½
		3,000	92¾
		10,000	93
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 20,000	96⅝
		5,000s20f	96⅝
		24,000	96½
		Tenn Coal, Ir & R 3,000	100⅜
		Birmingham Div 1st 2,000	97½
		Tenn Div 6s 1,000	95
		1,000	94
		Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	95
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	92
		1,000	92¾
		1,000	92⅝
		1,000	92½
		3,000	93
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc 35,000	28½
		20,000	28½
		5,000	28¾
		10,000	29
		Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000	106½
		2,000s20f	106½
		3,000	106¾
		Un Pac Ext S F 2,000	99½
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 2,000	42
		U S Leather Co 6s 3,000	114
		Virginia Midl'd G M 10,000	101½
		1,000	101¾
		4,000	102
		Guarantee Stamped 10,000	102
		Wabash 1st 5s 9,000	109
		1,000	108⅞
		Wabash 2d 5s 7,000	78½
		West Shore Gtd 4s 3,000	106¼
		W'n N Y & Penn Gen 1,000	49¼
		Total sales	$1,429,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	149	151	King. & Pem.	3	10
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Laclede Gas pf.	85	87
American District Tel.	35	40	Lake Erie & Western	24½	25
American Express	113½	115	L., St. Louis & T.	⅝	4
American Tobacco pf.	100	111	Mahoning Coal Road	100	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼	Manhattan Beach	4	6½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Bost & So. Illinois pf.	182½	..	Mexican National ctfs.	1¾	2
Boston Air Line pf.	103	..	Mo., Kansas & Texas	17⅝	18
Brunswick Company	1	2	Mobile & Ohio	23½	24½
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21	N., C. & St. L.	90	92
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60	National Starch	9	10
Burlington, C. R. & N.	58	..	National Starch 1st pf.	50	..
Cedar Fls. & M.	..	10	National Starch 2d pf.	25	30
Central Pacific	18½	19½	New Central C.	7	9
Chicago & Alton	163	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	15⅞	16⅜
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	32½
Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	101½	103½	Norfolk Southern	69	80
Chicago & N. W. pf.	147	149	Norfolk & Western	3½	4
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	94	97	Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..	Ohio Southern	7	15
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	6	6½	Ontario Mining	9	10
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100	Oregon Railway & Nav.	24	30
Col. & Hocking Coal	3½	4	Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65	Peoria & Eastern	8½	10
Commercial Cable	150	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	31
Consolidated Coal	82	84½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58½	60
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅝	17½	P., F. W. & C.	165	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	9½	P., F. W. & C. sp.	170	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	54	Quicksilver	3	3⅞
D., S. S. & A.	6¾	7½	Quicksilver pf.	..	18¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	16	Rens. & Sar.	180	19
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	101	Rio Grande Western	18	19
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	37	Rio Grande Western pf.	42½	43½
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	57	St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
Flint & P. M.	16	17½	St. Paul & Duluth	32	33½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	48	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	123
Great Northern pf.	124	128	St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	⅜	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅛	⅜	Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
Homestake	28	..	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	9	10
Houston & Texas	2½	3½	*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
Illinois Central	101	102	United States Express	46	51
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20½	21	Utica & Bl. River	150	..
Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½	Virginia Midland	28	..
Kanawha & Mich.	8	9	*Western Union Beef.	84	94
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	48¾	51
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	108¾	111⅛	108⅜	111⅛	28,670
Am. Cot. Oil.	28	23	23	23	200
Am. Tob.	100¾	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	200
A., T. & S. F.	22⅜	23⅛	22½	23	1,170
Ark. City Im.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100
Chicago Gas.	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅜	7,080
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	78⅝	79¼	78⅝	79¼	710
C., B. & Q.	86⅝	87½	86⅝	87⅜	4,940
Chi., M. & St. P.	77	77½	76⅞	77⅜	6,880
Des M. & Ft.	..	..	..	..	100
S. pf.	54	54	54	54	200
Dist. & C. F.	24⅝	24¾	23⅜	24½	5,750
Gen. Elec.	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	860
L. I. Tr.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	10
Total sales					55,780

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfts.	34	34½	34	34⅛	$15,000
Erie 2d cn.	81½	81½	81½	81½	3,000
Or. Imp. 5s.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	2,000
P. & Rdg. 1st pf. in.	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	11,000
Total sales					$47,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	200
Total sales					500

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	61	62⅝	60¾	62⅛	1,016,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	96
American Bank Note	38½	42
American Exchange Nat. Bank	160½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	55	60
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	30	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	107½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182	187
Bank of America	215	220
Barney & Smith Car	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82½	85
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	80	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	178	179½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	12½	14
Brooklyn Traction pf.	50	61
‡Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	107½
‡Buffalo Cross-Town 1st	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108½	110
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	84	85¼
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	123	125
Central Cross-Town 1st	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164½	167
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	20	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. 1st stock	¾	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	50	52
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¼	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, ..,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

TO INVESTORS and SPECULATORS.

NO COMMISSIONS CHARGED UNLESS PROFIT MADE.

An experience of 20 years as a member of the New-York Stock Exchange and association of a quarter of a century with the leading operators of Wall Street has convinced me that the speculating public need the services of a representative who knows where and how to obtain reliable information as to pending movements in the stock market, and when and how to use such information so as to make a profit. I have been doing this kind of business with gratifying results. I would under no circumstances conduct a blind pool, or act without what I considered good information. Neither do I handle my clients' money, but the entire business is done with them directly by my brokers, Messrs. Seymour Brothers, 3 Exchange Court, New-York, members of the New-York Stock Exchange, who report to my clients every transaction I make for their accounts, with the name of the person in the Exchange with whom said transaction was made; thus my clients are kept immediately posted as to what I do, and if it should be contrary to their views, they can, of course, order the transaction closed at once.

Seymour Brothers are compelled to charge the usual Stock Exchange commission, but I have so much confidence in my ability to make money for my clients that I HAVE CONCLUDED TO CHARGE NO PERSONAL COMMISSION EXCEPT WHERE A PROFIT IS MADE, in which case my charge will be one-sixteenth additional for managing the account.

I have no personal interest whatever in speculation, my entire compensation being the commissions I receive. I feel that my judgment is unbiased, and is more valuable than the average speculator's, who is influenced by surface indications and tips sent broadcast through the Street, or by rumors of all kinds that may be published in the financial press from day to day.

I endeavor to operate on what is absolutely TAKING PLACE in the market, and when I am not satisfied that I am thoroughly posted, I do nothing, as in that position no money can be lost.

Persons desiring to employ me should send New-York exchange to the order of Seymour Brothers, with a letter of authority to them to accept my orders to the extent only of the margins so deposited.

Very respectfully, GEORGE F. DICKINSON,
3 Exchange Court, New-York.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Sept. 28, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$710,192.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		308.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		885,843.75
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		122,419.08
Due from State banks and bankers		1,052.97
Checks and other cash items		4,760.18
Exchanges for Clearing House		92,166.95
Notes of other National banks		2,065.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		275.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$217,614.25	
Legal tender notes	28,670.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	100,000.00	
		346,284.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		6,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		1,000.00
Total		$2,378,216.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	128,748.13
National bank notes outstanding	175,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,650,967.45
Demand certificates of deposit	8,548.40
Certified checks	3,372.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,579.89
Total	$2,378,216.81

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, A. E. COLSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. COLSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1895. D. C. WHEARTY,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
F. D. TAPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELLIN, JR., } Directors.

Union Trust
Knickerbocker Trust
United States Trust
Farmers' Loan & Trust
New-York Mutual Gas Co.'s Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	989	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	505	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	777	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1464	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1269	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1670	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1519	1722	1917	2180
178	401	611	857	1085	1332	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1535	1754	1949	2163
188	428	637	889	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	451	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	330
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	324	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	336	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	973	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4141	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4155	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4178	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1089	1879	2652	3479	4232	4880	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1896	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
283	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4918	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4362	4956	5526	6387	7020
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6440	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2100	2971	3748	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7232
560	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5159	5759	6582	7238
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3083	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	3846	4538	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4560	5178	5830	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5864	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6660	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5239	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	2232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3235	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5936	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3256	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3260	4053	4679	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7499
903	1724	2439	3285	4077	4684	5299	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. ROOSEVELT, }

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company,

27 and 29 Pine St., New-York, Oct. 1st, 1895.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

The Company offers to holders of all bonds of the above issue the privilege of exchanging same for its Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds, DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

On bonds so exchanged interest will be adjusted to the date of exchange, but when "called" bonds shall be presented after the maturity of their call interest will be adjusted to the date of maturity of such call.

Holders of First Mortgage bonds desiring to avail of this privilege should immediately present their bonds at this office, in amounts of $1,000 or multiples thereof.

This privilege will not extend beyond DECEMBER 1, 1895, and the Company reserves the right to withdraw it at any time.

SAMUEL HILL, President.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1367	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927		
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949		
93	1485	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2986		
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3036		
181	1518	1725	1924	2172	2479	2709	3088		
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218		
415	1571	1736	1960	2216	2524	2841	3254		
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293		
1334	1682	1778	2081	2252	2572	2880			
1362	1696	1807	2084	2273	2600	2915			

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

NEW-YORK CITY 5s

Registered Bonds

DUE 1915.

FOR SALE BY

Daniel A. Moran & Co.,

48 WALL ST., COR. WILLIAM.
(BANK OF N. Y. BUILDING.)

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington, and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,000,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,880, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,000,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,880, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

(No. 1,370.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Sept. 28, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,386,218.53
Overdrafts		12.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		320,678.87
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		870,000.00
Due from National banks		818,990.84
Due from State banks and bankers		133,517.62
Checks and other cash items		20,466.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		294,614.11
Notes of other National banks		18,962.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		440.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,412,276.60	
Legal-tender notes	820,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	280,000.00	
		2,512,776.60
Total		$15,426,676.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	454,915.11
Reserved for taxes of 1895	29,000.00
State bank notes outstanding	2,024.00
Due to other National banks	$3,231,771.07
Due to State banks and bankers	4,478,728.53
Dividends unpaid	5,120.50
Individual deposits subject to check	4,631,076.38
Demand certificates of deposit	1,304.00
Certified checks	99,661.57
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,475.83
Total	12,446,137.88
	$15,426,676.99

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. V. BANTA, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1895. JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

(No. 1261.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Sept. 28, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,134,547.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,584.50
Stocks, securities, &c		357,142.27
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		80,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		146,630.92
Due from State banks and bankers		5,481.65
Checks and other cash items		10,400.08
Exchanges for Clearing House		26,318.51
Notes of other National banks		55.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,457.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$153,831.50	
Legal-tender notes	141,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	
		365,521.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$2,185,349.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	24,887.77
National bank notes outstanding	42,920.00
Due to other National banks	105,822.41
Tax account	4,773.60
Dividends unpaid	1,541.95
Individual deposits subject to check	1,494,069.01
Demand certificates of deposit	1,341.04
Certified checks	9,963.37
Total	$2,185,349.15

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1895. JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. W. QUINTARD,
HENRY B. PYE,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

(No. 964.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, September 28, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,977,401.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		281.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c		31,355.38
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,230.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		476,436.34
Due from State banks and bankers		21,592.16
Checks and other cash items		128,854.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		239,322.34
Notes of other National banks		83,689.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$390,488.97	
Legal-tender notes	358,418.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	600,000.00	
		1,373,906.97
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,889,769.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	97,101.10
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	273,768.01
Due to State banks and bankers	282,764.64
Dividends unpaid	715.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,652,578.19
Demand certificates of deposit	13,451.54
Certified checks	24,206.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	104.19
Total	$6,889,769.22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, A. GILBERT, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. GILBERT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1895. O. B. LEWIS,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
R. BAYLES,
F. W. DEVOE,
JOS. C. BALDWIN, } Directors.

Financial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Sept. 28, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,242,974.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		75,791.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$2,000,000 4s, 1907	
	1,000,000 4s, 1925	
	1,450,000 5s	
		4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, 5s		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds:		
$2,000,000 4s, 1907	$170,000.00	
1,000,000 4s, 1925	175,689.85	
1,500,000 5s	210,000.00	
		555,689.85
Stocks, securities, &c		1,414,059.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		84,510.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,330,676.97
Due from State banks and bankers		484,106.75
Checks and other cash items		405,887.23
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,653,966.62
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie		478,103.19
Legal tender notes		1,671,963.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders		480,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		154,000.00
Total		$33,986,929.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	446,592.71
Reserved for taxes of 1895	57,694.97
National bank notes outstanding	3,981,480.00
Due to other National banks	4,796,476.49
Due to State banks and bankers	2,037,073.31
Dividends unpaid	6,413.00
Individual deposits subject to check	14,421,269.48
Demand certificates of deposit	287,296.28
Certified checks	258,173.20
Cashier's checks outstanding	124,490.11
Total	$33,986,929.55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1895. WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
AUSTIN CORBIN,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

(No. 891.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Sept. 28, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,481,166.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		747.70
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		533,164.97
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		100.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		820,986.74
Due from State banks and bankers		178,038.26
Checks and other cash items		18,332.45
Exchange for Clearing House		2,505,298.20
Notes of other National banks		5,260.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,508.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,384,717.10	
Legal-tender notes	4,078,125.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,585,000.00	
		9,047,842.10
Redemption fund with U. S.

EXCISE CASES NOW AHEAD

Col. Fellows Sees Them Started in General Sessions Court.

JUDGE COWING'S VIEWS ON PENALTIES

One Man First Pleaded Guilty, Was Remanded for Sentence, Withdrew His Plea, Was Tried, and Then Acquitted.

The publicly announced determination of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions to make things interesting for District Attorney John R. Fellows unless he changed his tactics in relation to the transferred excise cases bore fruit yesterday.

When the day's calendar was called in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions in the morning it was found that eight excise cases had been put on, and these cases were moved ahead at once for immediate disposition.

Almost the entire day was taken up with four of the cases. Col. Fellows himself was on hand to see things started, sitting beside the Judge on the bench. Not a single conviction was had.

Judge Cowing presided over the trials, and by far the most important development of the day was a declaration of his views on the question of excise violation.

In a case that came before him on Tuesday, the first on which he had passed since the agitation for a strict enforcement of the excise laws, Judge Cowing imposed a fine of $30. This was following in the footsteps of Judge Fitzgerald, who, ignoring the work done by Recorder Goff and the Special Sessions Justices, in imposing sentences that would serve as deterrents, has uniformally fined the offenders $30 since he assumed the bench in Part I., where the excise cases are usually called.

Asked whether he meant to continue the $30 fines, as Judge Fitzgerald has done, or whether he would back up the Special Sessions Judges by imposing three-hundred-dollar fines on septembar violations, as had been agreed in Special Sessions, Judge Cowing said:

"I shall make no cast-iron rule, and I shall certainly not be blindly guided by the action of another court, especially when that court is an inferior one. In disposing of excise cases, I shall be guided only by my own conscience and sense of duty. I do not think that any Judge should say, 'On or after a certain date I shall treat all defendants coming before me for judicial sentence alike.' Suppose that I should say that on or after Oct. 1 every man found guilty of petty larceny before me will get the maximum punishment of the law. Suppose that I should say that every person found guilty of manslaughter on or after Nov. 1 will be sent to State prison for twenty years. Nothing has the Legislature provided that there should be a minimum and maximum of punishment.

"By taking it upon myself to ignore the minimum and to give a set punishment for certain violations of the law, I should be usurping for Legislative prerogatives, thus nullifying the expressly created latitudes of the law. For this reason I say that such a rule shall never obtain in my court. Every case will be tried on its merits, and I shall consider all the inevitably varying circumstances that should be weighed in determining a just measure of punishment.

"I therefore repeat that I shall not be governed from this determination to follow the straight line of my duty by the predilections of an inferior court. Whatever others may do, I shell content myself with following the statute of the law and the dictates of my own conscience.

"I may, of course, confer with my associates on the bench of this court, but even their advice will not necessarily bind me. No man can judge as well of an evil as the one who has followed it carefully from the bench."

After making this statement, the first of the excise cases was called by Judge Cowing, and he speedily made good his promise not to follow any cast-iron rule of procedure.

Philip Nohl, a waiter in Mrs. Hocktins's restaurant, at 215 Grand Street, pleaded guilty to violating the excise laws on Sunday, July 31. His lawyer, Rr. L. Solomon, evidently expected the usual $30 fine. To his surprise the Judge said:

"I will remand the prisoner to the Tombs until Friday for sentence."

"But, your Honor," exclaimed the astounded lawyer, "it will be a great hardship on this man to go to prison. He has two small children who are dependent on him for attention, as his wife is dead. Cannot his case be disposed of now?"

"No," replied the Judge. "I want time to investigate the facts."

"Then, I ask for leave to withdraw our plea of guilty, and we will go to trial," said Mr. Solomon.

"I object to any such proceeding," exclaimed Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, who had charge of the prosecution.

"I will allow it, nevertheless," declared Judge Cowing.

"Will Your Honor listen to a statement?" asked Mr. O'Hare.

"No, sir," said the Judge, shortly. "Mr. Clerk withdraw the plea."

Later, when Nohl went to trial, the jury, after an hour's deliberation, found him "not guilty," despite his former admission and apparently the strongest evidence.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare was seemingly much disgusted with this verdict, and exclaimed angrily:

"There are five men on that jury who shall never serve again in this court while I have anything to say here. I shall ask the Court to strike them off the panel, and prevent them from doing further service."

"I can't grant any such request," answered the Court. "It is your privilege to challenge these men if they are called. I shall hold them on the panel."

Dennis Gallagher, of 214 East Thirty-ninth Street, accused of selling an agent of the police a bottle of whisky, was also acquitted, as was Thomas Devereaux, of 74 West Ninety-seventh Street. Arthur S. Lloster, of 301 East Seventy-eighth Street, was discharged, because it was shown that he was not the owner of the saloon where he was arrested, but simply an outsider.

The four cases that remained over at the end of the day will be called at this morning's session.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned twelve more indictments in transferred excise cases.

ACTOR ACCUSED OF STEALING

One of "The Sporting Duchess" People Out of the Cast.

In the production of "The Sporting Duchess," at the Academy of Music last night, one of the actors did not appear. He was locked up in the Jefferson Market Jail, because he could not furnish a five-hundred-dollar bond for trial, on a charge of larceny.

The actor was George W. Dennett, and he was arrested at the Hotel Metropole in the afternoon on complaint of George W. Lamb, one of the proprietors of the hotel. Mr. Lamb came down stairs after dinner and placed his overcoat on the bell-boy's bench. While talking to Chief Clerk Stevens he noticed that Dennett had taken a seat beside his coat, and the actor's movements were so suspicious that he watched him closely. Believing himself unobserved, Dennett abstracted a pair of gloves from the coat, and then Mr. Lamb seized him. He was held until Policeman Ward arrived and arrested him.

At the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station Dennett said he was forty-seven years old, and lived at 109 East Eighty-fourth Street. Magistrate Crane held him in $500 for trial on a charge of larceny.

Whites and Blacks in the South.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

It is strange that the Northern people should have waited for a speech from Booker Washington to convince them of the harmonious relations between the whites and the blacks in the South. His speech at the exposition has had a vast amount of good, and yet he was only telling what might have been known long ago if people had only desired to learn the truth.

Foliage Excursions on the Erie.

The Autumn foliage along the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway is unsurpassed in variety of tints and brilliancy of color. The charming scenery through the picturesque valley of the Ramapo and along the beautiful Delaware River makes the ride to Shohola a fitting prelude to the visit to the romantic glen itself. The Erie will continue to run its popular excursions to Shohola Glen every Sunday until further notice at the rate of $1 for the round trip. The first express train leaves Chambers Street at 9 A. M.; the second express at 9:30 A. M. Trains leave five minutes earlier from West Twenty-third Street.

VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS

Annual Meeting of National Association—United States Commission on Condition of Merchant Marine Asked For.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners and Captains' National Association was held to-day. The meeting was largely attended, there being 100 vessels represented.

Jacob S. Winslow of Portland, Me., presided. An election of officers resulted as follows: President—J. S. Winslow of Portland; First Vice President—James K. Cox of New-York; Second Vice President—J. M. Phillips of Boston; Treasurer—Frank Harrington of Boston; Secretary—P. R. Freeman of Boston.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The merchant marine of the United States has for a number of years been constantly on the decline; and

Whereas, The foreign merchant marine of the United States has almost ceased to exist; and,

Whereas, Ship owning and shipbuilding, both of steam and of sail tonnage, has become unprofitable; and

Whereas, Supposed differences exist between ship owners and the officers and seamen of the merchant marine, and the laws and policy of the United States relating to the encouragement of the merchant marine are deemed to be ineffectual; and

Whereas, A great many remedies have been suggested, which are inharmonious and inconsistent;

Now, therefore, we, the members of the Vessel Owners and Captains' National Association, do hereby respectfully petition the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States to appoint a commission of persons interested in and with knowledge of the requirements of the merchant marine of the United States and all interests connected therewith, who shall hold meetings and make such inquiries as are deemed by them desirable, and report within one year from its appointment to the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States the present condition of the merchant marine of the United States and the interests intimately associated therewith, and report such revision of the laws of the United States and make such recommendations as will be deemed by it to be proper and necessary and desirable in order to improve and encourage the shipping industry of the United States, and to regulate the relations existing between the different persons, corporations, and individuals connected therewith, including the relations existing between ship owners, masters, officers, and seamen of the aforesaid merchant marine.

JOHN D. M'INTYRE FOUND

Missing Delegate to Irish-American Convention Had Been Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—John D. McIntyre, the missing delegate to the recent Irish-American Convention, has been found after a disappearance of a week. Delegate John B. O'Higgins of Boston, who remained behind to search for his missing confrère, early this morning received a message from McIntyre asking him to come to a house on the North Side. The rest is told by Mr. O'Higgins.

"I found," said he, "that Mr. McIntyre had been ill with typhoid fever ever since he disappeared, Sept. 23. He was unconscious up to Tuesday, which explains why we did not hear from him. He says that on the day he disappeared he went into the house where he now is to visit relatives. He was taken ill, and that ends what looked like a mystery."

McIntyre registered at McCoy's Hotel Sept. 20 as from Washington, D. C., but his home is believed by Mr. O'Higgins to be in Scranton, Penn. Mr. O'Higgins said he had forgotten the address of the house where McIntyre is, and did not know the name of the doctor who attended him. Friends and relatives have been notified of his illness.

FIRST IS RELIABLE, OTHER IS NOT

Essential Difference Between The United Press and The Associated.

From The Rochester Democrat.

The questions are frequently asked, "What is the essential difference between The United and The Associated Press Associations?" "What does each represent?" We might answer that The Western Associated Press has established an unenviable reputation as the father of fake dispatches, but the broader difference which exists is clearly set forth in the following authentic statement, which we publish for the information of the general public:

For upward of forty years—from 1837 to 1892—The Associated Press was composed of those journals which received their news directly, or through auxiliary associations, from the pioneer organization, The New-York Associated Press.

In 1882 The United Press was formed, its papers being The Boston Globe, Chicago Herald, Pittsburg Leader, Brooklyn Times, and some one hundred others. In 1892 The New-York Associated Press was consolidated with The United Press, and The New-York Herald, Tribune, Sun, TIMES, Journal of Commerce, Mail and Express, &c., then became the prominent factors in The United Press.

The combination has with it The Associated Press of the State of New-York; the New-England Associated Press, The Southern Associated Press, the pioneer press organization of Canada, conducted by the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, and various other organizations, most of which had been allied with The New-York Associated Press for more than thirty years. This combination is the genuine article, and The Democrat and Chronicle is a part of it.

The so-called "Associated Press" is a Chicago enterprise, with a scattered following in various parts of the country. It is a spurious organization which came into existence in 1892. Its record of blunders and inventions during its career was becomingly perpetuated by its announcement that the Valkyrie had defeated the Defender in the first of the international yacht races.

Savannah's Water Supply.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

When Savannahians read of the water famine that is afflicting several sections of the country they congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have a daily supply of 8,000,000 gallons of the purest and clearest of water, and that there is not the slightest possibility that the supply will ever fail. The exhibit of Savannah water at the exposition is bound to attract attention.

Fever Prevalent in Kentucky.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Typhoid and scarlet fevers are prevailing to an alarming extent all over the State.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND fair, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature Thursday, cooler in the interior Thursday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, slightly warmer, light variable winds. VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer in northwestern portion, east to south winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, possibly local showers on the southeast coast, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, except light local showers on the immediate coast, easterly winds, slightly warmer in northwest portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, east to south winds. LOUISIANA, fair, easterly winds.

EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, local showers, followed by fair, warmer, east to south winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, east to south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer in Central Tennessee, light, variable winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southerly winds, slightly warmer. WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly cooler Thursday evening, winds shifting to northerly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, southwesterly winds, becoming variable.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, and IOWA, generally fair, slight changes in temperature, light variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, winds shifting to easterly, slightly cooler in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southeast, warmer in western portion. WISCONSIN, fair, winds shifting to southeasterly. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, southerly winds, cooler by Friday morning. MINNESOTA, generally fair Thursday, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair Thursday, warmer, southerly winds, followed by cooler western winds Thursday night. NORTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, followed by local showers Thursday afternoon or night, cooler in western portion, winds shifting to westerly. COLORADO, fair Thursday, followed by local showers Thursday night or Friday morning, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, cooler Thursday night. WYOMING, generally fair, northerly winds. MONTANA, local showers and partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, cooler in northern portion.

The barometer has fallen except north of the lake region and on the North Pacific coast. It is low north of Eastern Montana and in Arizona, and it is relatively higher in the Middle Atlantic States, north of Lake Superior, and on the North Pacific coast.

It is warmer except in the upper lake region and over the plateau region, where it is slightly cooler.

The weather continues generally fair, but local showers are reported from Montana and New-Mexico. The weather will continue generally fair in the central valleys and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast Thursday.

INSISTS ON SEPARATION

Mrs. John Welch Refuses to Return to Her Husband.

HE DENIES HAVING EVER ABUSED HER

The Young Wife Says He Has Treated Her Brutally—Judge Pryor Fails to Bring About a Reconciliation.

Alleged actions by Mrs. Clara Welch's mother gave Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas the opportunity last week to express his belief that "next to rum, mischievous mothers-in-law are the chief sources of nearly all the matrimonial broils which come before the courts."

Mrs. Welch came valiantly to the rescue of her mother yesterday before Judge Pryor, in whose court her suit for separation was on trial.

Mrs. Welch became a bride only five months ago. She is decidedly pretty. Her husband, John Welch, is a retail grocer, and she alleges that apparently his main idea in marrying her was to have her help him as a clerk in his store. Not content with this, she declares, he beat her whenever the fancy seized him, and used her generally in a "cruel and inhuman manner," finally putting her out of his house. She went back to her mother, and the suit for separation followed.

When Mrs. Welch made application to Judge Pryor last week for allmony and counsel fees, he tried ineffectually to bring about a reconciliation between her and her husband, and it was when the husband laid most of the blame on his wife's mother that the Court gave its opinion of the mother-in-law as a source of domestic trouble. When the case was called for trial yesterday by Judge Pryor Mrs. Wiech went to the witness stand.

"My husband," she said, "has beaten me frequently. He refused to buy me medicines ordered by my doctor. I stood it as long as possible, as I was ashamed to tell any one of my husband's actions toward me. My mother never came to the store, except to buy provisions, and never fomented trouble. On the contrary, she always advised me to be a good wife, and to help my husband. My mother told me this, and I expressed myself as dissatisfied with my lot. I was expected to be in the store at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and to remain until 9 o'clock at night, but my mother urged me to be patient."

Mr. Welch's counsel, after a long cross-examination, moved to dismiss the complaint. When this motion was denied, the husband went to the witness chair.

"Did you ever strike your wife?" asked his lawyer.

"Never," replied the defendant.

"How can you sit up there and lie like that?" shrieked Mrs. Welch.

The Court hurried down to the wife sternly, but was too gallant to rebuke her otherwise.

"Did you ever lay a hand on her in anger?" Mr. Welch was asked.

"Never," repeated Welch once more.

Mrs. Welch seemed inclined to put in another remark, but her counsel stopped her, while the husband went on in a matter-of-fact tone to say:

"The trouble began when she would not get up in time to open the store. That always caused a quarrel, but she would not mend her ways, and we generally had a scene. Then her mother was always interfering. She would meddle in everything, and I got tired of it."

"You love your wife?" the defendant was asked.

"Of course," replied the witness, cheerfully, "and I would consent to live with her now if her mother and her other relatives would keep away."

"How is it?" asked Judge Pryor of Mrs. Welch. "Would you be willing to live with your husband? Will you go back to him?"

"Never!" replied the young woman, with energy. "He is a brute, your Honor. If you knew what I was compelled to stand at his hands, you would not ask me to go back to him."

Her anger began to melt into sobs at this point, and she added, in broken tones:

"Rather than return to him I would beg my living from door to door. No one can appreciate what I have suffered."

Judge Pryor listened to this outburst in silence, and announced that he would render his decision later in the week.

MRS. TRENHOLM AND HER DIAMONDS

She Says They Were Given to R. H. Landale to Pawn.

The examination in supplementary proceedings of Mrs. Alice Hood Trenholm, who was formerly a member of Daly's company under the stage name of Alice Hood, was resumed yesterday in the City Court.

Mrs. Catherine D. Lynch has a judgment against Mrs. Trenholm on a note for $1,528. Mrs. Trenholm, who lives at Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, married William Trenholm, son of William L. Trenholm, ex-Controller of the United States, and now President of the American Surety Company, six years ago. At the time of the marriage young Trenholm was National Bank Examiner for the district of Philadelphia. George W. Marsh, President of the Keystone National Bank of Philadelphia, loaned Mr. Trenholm the money sued for, and took a note made by Mrs. Trenholm. Mr. Marsh transferred the note to Mrs. Lynch, his mother-in-law.

At the former examination, Mrs. Trenholm testified that she had transferred all her jewelry last Spring, consisting of three diamond, ruby, and pearl rings, several diamond pins, and a star of pearl, to her husband to pay household expenses. She also testified that he had loaned her the jewelry several times since.

She testified yesterday that since the hearing on Monday she had found a portrait of herself and a blue bottle in her rooms. The rings had been given to Russel H. Landale, who had acted as her counsel at the former hearing. Mr. Landale was to pawn them, send $125 to her mother to pay household expenses, and keep the balance for his fee; if there was no money remaining he was to retain the pawn tickets. The rings were pawned, and $125 was sent to her mother. The other jewelry was in her safe on Tuesday, and had been given to Mr. Landale as receiver for her husband. The jewelry was originally given to her by her husband.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

HE IS NOT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Receiver Oudin and the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

Receiver Oudin of the Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment is very much wrought up over an allegation made some days ago that there was fraud and collusion in the recent sale of the plant and good will of the dyeing establishment for $1,000, when it had been estimated to be worth $270,000.

The matter came up in the Supreme Court on a motion by the Phoenix National Bank to set aside the sale. It was charged that the person who for $1,000 bought the good will, &c., at the sale, transferred it to Barrett & Nephews, a rival concern, and that Barrett & Nephews had entered into a combination with some of the creditors by which they refrained from bidding at the sale for a consideration.

Mr. Oudin says that he was obliged to sell the property at the price it brought at auction, as there was no higher bids. His attorneys made public a letter yesterday from Master & Nichals, attorneys for the Phoenix Bank, in which they state that while the creditors consider the price brought at the sale grossly inadequate, and will attack it on that ground, it is not suggested that any fraudulent conduct is to be attributed to the receiver.

MAX ROSEN IN CONTEMPT.

Orders in Suit to Recover Gambling Losses Ignored by Him.

Some interesting developments relating to the old police blackmail system are promised in connection with a small suit begun in the Court of Common Pleas against Max Rosen.

The suit is brought by Cecelia Moscheovitz, who seeks to recover $600 lost by her stepfather, Zalek Saffir, in gambling.

Miss Moscheovitz alleges that Rosen ran a gambling place, protected by the police, at 178 Chrystie Street during May and June, 1804. Saffir, the plaintiff alleges, obtained $600 from her by false representations, and lost every cent of the money in Rosen's place.

It is alleged that Rosen had some well-known east side politicians as partners, and it is said that they are very anxious to keep in the background. It is supposed that these men are the ones who received the "police protection" and handled the money that went to the police.

Miss Moscheovitz is exceedingly anxious to find out who the silent partners in the gambling den were in order that she may include them as defendants, Rosen's financial responsibility being rather doubtful in her eyes. To attain her object the plaintiff got an order for Rosen's examination before trial.

The alleged gambler paid no attention to this order. Thereupon an order directing him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court was obtained from Judge Gregerich. This order Rosen likewise ignored, and yesterday Judge Pryor, sitting in Common Pleas, Chambers, ordered his commitment to jail.

It is said that Rosen has kept out of the way in order to shield his backers, and that good care will be taken to see that he is not brought into court, where embarrassing knowledge might be wrung from him.

THOMAS G. FENNELL'S IRE AROUSED.

Angered by a Statement of E. J. Myers in a Labor Case.

Emanuel J. Myers, a lawyer of 237 Broadway, aroused the ire yesterday of Thomas G. Fennell, a fellow-member of the bar.

Mr. Myers is counsel for the Cap and Hat Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Fennell is counsel for the Hat and Cap Makers' Union, the members of which were recently locked out by the manufacturers.

Mr. Davis, President of the Manufacturers' Association, secured an order in the Supreme Court restraining the workmen from interfering with the business of the employers. This order, it was charged, had been violated, and Mr. Myers obtained an order directing the men to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The order was made returnable yesterday. Mr. Myers was not inclined to push the matter, and was led into making the statement which caused Mr. Fennell to rise in anger.

"We are inclined to drop this motion," said Mr. Myers, "as Mr. Fennell made a stipulation only a few days ago that there would be no further violence if these proceedings were dropped."

Mr. Fennell was on his feet in an instant. "Mr. Myers's statement," he exclaimed, angrily, "is so unprofessional that I must reply to it. I spoke to Mr. Myers over the telephone yesterday, and said to him that as the employes and their employers were now at peace, I could see no reason for pushing these proceedings. But when it comes to a statement that I entered into a stipulation by which I admit the guilt of my clients, I say that it is false, and Mr. Myers knows it is false. I distinctly deny that there was any guilt on the part of the men."

Mr. Myers was inclined to reply to Mr. Fennell, but Justice Barrett interfered, saying he would take the papers and reserve decision.

Miss Mary Keefe's Will Contested.

Miss Mary Keefe by the terms of her will left $500 to the Rev. Father McGlynn and $500 to the Rev. Patrick Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Her estate amounted to $5,100.

Her nephew, John J. Keefe of 314 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, was cut off with $100, and he has now begun proceedings to upset the will. He alleges that his aunt was of unsound mind, and that the will was not her voluntary act.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Ex-Policeman Frank Hahn, formerly of the Eldridge Street Station, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, to a new indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Hahn was indicted in July with Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell, for keeping a disorderly house in Eldridge Street. They were also accused of inducing Josie Sieberg, an inmate of the place, to commit perjury at an examination in a Police Court.

—Henry Edward Eugene Stokes, who was held for extradition to Demerara, British Guiana, on a charge of stealing £600, was taken from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday and put on board the steamer Tijonio, at the Empire Dock, in Brooklyn. He was in charge of Sergt. W. O. P. Layne of the Demerara police force, who will take him back to stand trial.

—James Murray, who was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree for causing the death of Clara Newman, pleaded not guilty before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday. Murray is under $1,000 bail.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.

154—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. Steam Lighter Susan. 170—La Trobe vs. Ship Timandra. 171—Henderson vs. Townsend. 172—Whitman vs. Vanderbilt. 173—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Ferry-boat Bergen. 174—Serviss vs. Ferguson. 175—Deutsch American Petroleum Company vs. International Navigation Company. 176—Mylotte vs. Pinillos. 177—Schwarzschild & Co. vs. International Steamship Company. 178—Goldsmith vs. same. 179—Payne vs. Raill. 180—Hostorf vs. Tug H. A. Crawford. 181—Ralli vs. Guilford Steamship Company. 182—Kuper vs. Ferry-boat Clinton. 183—Judd vs. Steamboat Bordo. 184—Ramsay vs. Scow K. No. 2. 185—Rector vs. Canalboat Stranger. 186—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. Ship Cairnlehill. 187—Boston Towboat Company vs. Ship W. P. Walker. 188—Abramson vs. Tug H. D. McCord. 189 to 193—Sullivan vs. Ship Cairnlehill.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class VII.—1—Board of Health of Hempstead vs. The Mayor, &c. 2—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 3—Daly vs. Walrath.

Class VIII.—4—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 5—Same vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 6—Segall vs. Levy. 7—Gedney vs. West Side Bank. 8—East River Gas Company vs. Norton. 9—Smith vs. Edwards. 10—People, &c., vs. Joyer. 11—Bell vs. Weinstein. 12—Bowers vs. Weed. 13—Doran vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 14—Hartmann vs. Reisenberger. 15—Holden vs. Holden. 16—Gayler vs. Wheeler. 17—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 18—O'Beirne vs. Barse. 19—O'Beirne vs. Ballis. 20—McQueen vs. New. 21—Menton vs. Menton. 22—Swartz vs. Swartz. 23—Murray vs. Pierce Artesian Oil Well Supply Company. 24—Laino vs. Frank. 25—Worthley vs. Reiser. 26—Suder & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ryan. 27—Todd vs. Fentz. 28—Wilder vs. Robinson. 29—Levy vs. Rice. 30—Lappin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 31—Matter of Reilly. 32—People, &c., vs. Kelly. 33—People, &c., vs. Godfrey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.: Isabella Dolan, Laura M. Scott, Arthur W. Sander, August H. Jaeger, Lewis S. Levy, Mary Ward, Bridget Doyle. At 2 P. M.: George Hencken, Thomas Miner, Isaac C. Goldstein, Mary A. Gunther.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1066—Contested will of Frank T. Quackenbush.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for the People.

1—Morris Schoenhilz. Pleadings.—1—James Berrigan. 2—Rose Bachman. 3—Valentine Bachman. 4—Jonathan Hersberger. 5—Thomas Mallon. 6—Michael McMyler. 7—Daniel Rafferty. 8—Edward Smith. 9—Thomas Stewart. 10—Michael Slevin and William Keating. 11—Charles Weiner. 12—John Neil. 13—J. Frederick Fayen. 14—Rose Braham and Alfred Zimmerman. 15—Tony Narinole. 16—Samuel Davis. 17—Frank Cummings. 18—James McNamee. 19—Frank Corr. 20—Robert Tolliver. 21—Arthur Van Ness. 22—Kate McCabe. 23—Edward Kenny. 24—Harry Williams. 25—Timothy Abbott. 26—John Lamp. 27—Charles Lockman. 28—Hugo J. Braum, George Romer, and Benjamin Moerling. 29—William Hall. 30—James McDermott and David Williamson. 31—William J. Cavanagh. 32—Franklin P. Kuntz. 33—Samuel Hirschler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Edward Connolly. 2—William Sloane. 3—Thomas Duval. 4—Kate Nolan. 5—Frank B. Williams. 6—William Johnson. 7—John Blake. 8—Charles Smith. 9—Michael Lamb. 10—Mary Buckley. 11—William Jones, Thomas Gould, and Louis Pfeiffer. 12—Mary Harvey and Susan Fitzgerald. 13—David Dorsey. 14—Tony Bruno, (two cases.) 15—Joseph McDonald. 16—Martin Riegler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Bertschmann vs. Lecoultre—James C. Foley, General Theological Seminary vs. Smith—Edward J. Bradley. Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank vs. Schinkel—Thomas E. Rush. Colonial Bank vs. Manning—Frank W. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Bostwick vs. Bostwick—Lewis L. Delafield.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Smith—Samuel B. Paul. Matter of Ackerman—Hugh R. Garden.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Sullivan—J. C. Julius Langbein. Bauerdorf vs. Vix—Thomas J. Purdy.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Anton Exhorn vs. Pauline Exhorn—William H. Ricketts.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary McCue, John McCoy, and Martin V. B. Ruland.

The accounting in the estate of Helen Hartigan, John and Peter Denton, Joseph Thorner, Gottfried Kessler, Hattie M. Whittier, and John H. Prentice. (Motion.)

The real estate of John J. Wim.

The estate of Bernard Metzger.

The guardianship of Harold J. P. M. Edlin et al.

The will of Agnes Corritson.

Contested calendar at 10:30.

50—Will of Jeremiah Hitchcock.

Yonkers to Have More Water.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Water Commissioners have been busy of late devising ways and means for increasing the city's water supply. After considering all the expedients open to them, they made a contract with the managers of the New-Rochelle Water Works for a supply not to exceed 1,500,000 gallons a day, and it is expected that by Saturday the necessary pipes will be laid through which this supply will be carried into the Grassy Sprain reservoir.

The Commissioners are also sinking pipes near the Sawmill River, north of the carpet mills, in the hope of turning a further supply into Yonkers's reservoir.

Health Precautions in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Board of Health has received a communication from Dr. Banker, the Health Officer, in which he recommends that the part of the Nepperhan River inside the city lines be walled in and covered. The dam opposite the Eagle Hat Factory was declared a nuisance, because it retards filth that should be allowed to flow freely to the Hudson.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Aurania from Liverpool.

A.—Alfred Abascal, Miss Abascal, R. Adair, Ezra S. Allen, Dr. E. S. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Frank Alton, H. L. Aspinwall, Miss Aylward.—B.—Miss Barlow, Miss A. Barnett, Miss Bevan, G. S. Barrett, Jacques Bars, Dr. J. R. Black, George H. Bosch, Miss Brain, J. J. Brebony, W. S. Brewster, Reginald S. Brinton, W. F. Brown, E. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Burton, Mrs. L. Carmen, Miss A. Clarke, Mr. Cochrane, Mrs. Coke, Miss Conway, Miss J. M. Cooper, Mr. Cramer, the Rev. Dr. Croke.—D.—Miss E. Davis, J. Dickens, Jr., S. Dimon, Miss K. Dooley, Miss Jeanne Doust, Miss Louise Doust, Miss L. Dyer.—E.—Edward Eckett, D. S. Edwards, Mrs. R. K. Elliot.—F.—Mr. Franklin, Mrs. Franklin, J. A. Fuller, Mrs. E. L. Fuller, E. Abbott Fuller.—G.—Mrs. J. B. Geran, J. D. Glass, Miss Gordon, the Rev. C. E. Grammer, Mrs. J. E. Grammer, Mrs. S. Groning, T. T. Grossmith, John Gunn.—H.—Mrs. L. Hanson, Mr. Le Hay, Mrs. Heine, Mrs. John D. Hicks, Mrs. M. C. Hodges, Mr. Hovick, Miss Huddleston, W. Hudson, Miss May E. Hughes, H. S. Hurd.—J.—Carnes James, Mrs. James, Miss A. Jarrett, Miss Johnston, George Joynson.—K.—Miss M. B. Kidson, Miss P. B. Kidson, Mrs. L. Kuhn, H. C. Lawrence, Miss Mabel Love, J. T. Luckraft, Mrs. Luckraft, Mrs. J. P. Lytle.—M.—Miss M. Mahony, Mrs. D. M. McGarry, W. A. McIntosh, Miss McIntosh, Miss Meisshinger, C. E. Moon, Mrs. Moon, J. H. Morrill.—N.—Andrew Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Martha W. Nichols, R. A. Nixon, Mrs. R. A. Nixon.—O.—Judge Dennis O'Brien, Miss A. O'Brien, Miss Lillian Onslow.—P.—Mr. Pell, Mrs. Pell, Miss Phin, H. B. Porter.—R.—W. M. Reid, Mrs. Reid, P. L. Renouf, Mr. Renton, Mr. Ryley.—S.—J. Sanderson, Miss Ellen C. Sawtelle, W. F. Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder, R. V. Schuyler, Mr. Snow, Julius Steger, George Street.—T.—W. A. Taylor, Jonathan Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Capt. R. Tremaine, Mrs. Tremaine, Dr. J. W. Trueworthy, John Tully, Mr. H. C. Tunison, Mrs. Tunison, Miss Florence Tunison, Miss Estelle Tunison, M. C. Tunison, Ennis F. Tunison, Warren H. Tunison, F. E. Tweddell, Mrs. Tweddell.—U.—Miss O. G. Upton.—V.—F. Venning, Mrs. Venning.—W.—Miss Waddell, the Rev. Michael Ward, Miss Webb, R. Webber, R. Webber, Jr., W. Webber, Miss Webser, Mrs. R. C. West, F. C. Wheelwright, Mrs. T. W. Wheelwright, George Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Frank Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Withers.—Y.—M. H. De Young, Mrs. Young.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:59|Sun sets...5:39|Moon rises... . .

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:08	7:32	12:58	1:21
Governors Island	7:38	7:54	1:32	2:02
Hell Gate	9:29	9:47	3:00	3:30

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 3.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alsatia	Gibra

CLYDE YACHTSMEN'S VIEW

Blame the Excursion Steamers for the Recent Yachting Fiasco.

YACHTS SHOULD NOT HAVE SUFFERED

The Committee Criticised for Disqualifying the Valkyrie—The Foul Would Not Have Been Claimed on the Clyde.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Sept. 18.—The Clyde is cooling down over the misadventure of the international cup race and the indignation it provoked here. Glasgow is at all times divided between the merits of Watson and Fife, and, while Watson's partisans feel very much crushed, the partisans of Fife are not. In her earlier career this last season Fife's cutter Ailsa promised to be the challenger, since she was too good in light weather for Watson's masterpiece, the Britannia, and there was some chagrin over the Valkyrie III. being better than either. While Mr. Iselin's bearing throughout has excited much admiration, his offer to resail the disputed race or begin the contest for the cup over again was acknowledged to be most chivalric. Where the opinion of Glasgow finds its bitterest expression is in criticising the conduct of the New-York Yacht Club.

The club has had enough of experience in these international matches to know that no fair test of speed can be had in the midst of a crowd of steamers navigated by reckless captains and officers who give way to the furious partisans on board. To have removed the cup matches to some course where intrusion was impossible was inevitable if fair play was intended. The excuse made that both yachts suffered equally from the excursion steamers is not to the point. Neither ought to have suffered, and who could say which would suffer most. At a critical moment in the race the Defender might find her opportunity for weather-bowing the Valkyrie spoiled by an intrusive steamer in charge of an ignorant Captain, and the Valkyrie might have the chance similarly spoiled. But as any competent yachtsman can understand, the risk of accident and interference from a crowd of steamers are intolerable, and with chances of accident and interference increasing all around the course, who can pretend to assert that the cutters had fair play. Lord Dunraven has explained that the Valkyrie, instead of being able to race undisturbed, was sailing in the broken surge and wash of steamers pretty well around the course, and one knows that the wash of steamers and the shaking it occasions means the loss of seconds and even minutes. Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore will tell any New-York interviewer that no one is allowed to walk about the deck of a British yacht when racing. To lie down and keep quiet for hours even with the sea pouring over the deck is enforced by the Captian, and ladies who own titles quietly submit to the regulations.

With this knowledge, no wonder Lord Dunraven felt exasperated at the conduct of the steamboat Captains who were evidently hardly level with taking care of a coal cart.

Mr. Harry McCalmont, who owns the 1,000-ton steam yacht Giralda, is reported to be one of the Valkyrie syndicate, and it was a mistake she was not present to keep the course clear, a task the New-York Yacht Club is not equal to. Since the Giralda can steam 24 miles an hour, she could have plowed that noisy excursion steamers like a torpedo boat and given them a lesson in keeping out of the way.

The verdict of the New-York Yacht Club over the alleged foul of the Valkyrie and the Defender's protest is accepted in Glasgow as evidence that the committee are either novices in yacht racing or one-sided partisans. Nothing is more common in our yacht racing than for the yacht astern to be wiped across the stern of the yacht ahead, lift the wind out of her mainsail, and, if possible, jibe her mainsail boom toward her rival. Of course, no one ever heard of a protest being made in consequence of this smart bit of seamanship, although at times the mainsail boom or gaff swung round far enough to strike the canvas or rigging of the yacht that had jibed the other. Such accidents were not the mistake of the yacht coming up astern. They were the mistake of the yacht ahead, the crew of which were not smart enough to take a turn of the main sheet to prevent the boom from flying from the one side to the other, to the danger of doing damage, or even killing people. In the collision between the Defender and Valkyrie, the case was an exact parallel, but instead of the boom striking the Valkyrie, it was her weather topmast rigging and her cross-trees, or "spreader," as you call it. Had Valkyrie been more to leeward, and luffed across the stern of Defender for the windward berth, with the result of jibing Defender's mainsail and getting that cutter in a mess, the feat of Valkyrie would have provoked laughter on a British race course, and greater laughter if Defender had hung out a protest flag, which no Clyde yacht club, at least, would have taken any notice of.

Where the Defender's foul shows its exact resemblance to the jybing of the boom was that the boom did not fly over when she was covered by the Valkyrie, but, which was the same thing, the cutter righted up on even keel herself, and brought about the damage. This was the evidence of Capt. Cranfield himself. The immense quantity of lead on the keel of the Defender and her light build, it is seen here, are confirmed by the accident, and the purpose of Mr. Vanderbilt to take the cutter across the Atlantic to race in the Mediterranean and English Channel is regarded as a blind. It is not believed in the Clyde that the Defender, from her light build, could be safely towed across the Atlantic even without a mast of any kind.

Some twenty-five years ago when aboard the big cutter Oimara, 180 tons, racing in the Clyde, her big mainsail lifted the wind out of the canvas of a smaller cutter the Oimara passed to windward of. The consequence was that the cutter so leeward canted to windward, and in the lurch she put her weather rail under water. Of course, we all knew that she was carrying shifting ballast, against the regulations, but, of course, the Defender could not be blamed for anything she had aboard. The Defender's enormous lead keel and her light scantling explain the foul, which would have been no foul here, but is an explanation that Capt. Craft was not up to his business, which he made abundantly evident in the Clyde by allowing "Jack" Carter to take the loan of him constantly and bring the Britannia in winner every time.

Our yachting season has come to a finish, and Clyde yachts are better at their Winter moorings than cruising under storm canvas in the wild weather we are enjoying.

Among the racing yachts being laid up at Southampton are the Herreshoff twenty-rater Niagara, which cutter has won the unprecedented number of forty prizes. The Heressoft twenty-rater Isolde has won only ten prizes, but she was late in starting, and has not been well sailed. Watson's forty-rater Careas has won twenty-five prizes, and Watson's forty-rater Corinna has won twenty-three prizes. Fife's forty-rater Isolde has won a great many more than any in her class, and has been splendidly sailed by her Clyde Captain and crew.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS SAIL.

Oxford and Cambridge Men Leave for Home on the Steamer New-York.

The Oxford and Cambridge team of cricketers sailed for England yesterday morning on board the New-York. They were driven down to the pier, at the foot of Fulton Street, on a stage, and plenty of attention was drawn to them, with their straw hats, which they still adhered to. Capt. Mitchell said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We have had a splendid time. We all enjoyed ourselves very much, and found American cricketers hospitable in the extreme. I think the Philadelphians had a better team than ours; but we played under several disadvantages. The wickets here are not nearly so good as we have in England, and the pitch at Haverford was the only good one we played on."

The advisability of sending a team to England next season is now under discussion in Philadelphia. When asked for his opinion as to the chances the team would have against the English counties, Capt. Mitchell said:

"I do not think the Philadelphians are strong enough to play the first-class counties of England, and against the best professional bowling. I do not think they would have any chance whatever. They might beat the universities, and play good games with the minor counties. If they were to arrange matches with the gentlemen of the first-class counties I think they would play many interesting games."

Mr. Mitchell added, on being asked for his opinion of G. S. Patterson as a batsman:

"I think Patterson is the only really first-class batsman in America, and he would get on any eleven in England were he living there. I do not consider him the equal of Grace, Maclaren, Stoddart, Abel, Brown, and a few others, but he would certainly be included among the first twelve."

The other men were all looking and feeling well, but they had lost some of the ruddy cheek and robust look which distinguished them on their arrival here. Tuesday night they were given a dinner at the Players' Club, by an officer of the Metropolitan League, and they enjoyed the affair very much.

CHOOSING CORNELL'S TEAM.

Candidates for Football Plenty, but Light in Weight.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Coach Newell is working the football men hard now every day. Most of the practice is taken from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, with morning practice for the backs, who can go to the field at that time. Since the opening of the university there have been about fifty men out every day. There is no end of new material, but it is all of the light order. Candidates of the right weight for the line are showing up very slowly, and it troubles Newell considerably that a good man cannot be found for centre, so that Fennell can be put at full back.

Fennell is a perfect athlete, standing six feet high, and, although he weighs 185 pounds, he can run the hundred yards in eleven seconds. The most promising substitute centre is a new man in the law school named Shoch. He weighs 198 pounds, but has never played before, and is awkward. The most promising men for guards are Freeborn, '97, 185 pounds, who rowed No. 4 on the Henley crew and played at left tackle on the '94 'Varsity, and Sweetland guard on Union's team last year.

For tackles, Rogers, '96, will surely go in at his old place on the right wing, and McLaughlin, '98, will probably play at left. Beacham is playing as usual at left end, but Taussig, Cornell's star right end, has been laying off a few days on account of university examinations, and is liable to be displaced by Lyle, '98, who promises to make one of the best ends Cornell has ever played.

Behind the line Wyckoff will Captain the team, and play at quarter, but the remainder of the positions are in doubt. There are twenty-two candidates for backs, but all are too light.

In Saturday's game with Pennsylvania State College, Starbuck, of last year's team, will play at right half, and Stockwell, a new man, who has played on Western Reserve for four years, will probably be tried at left half.

For full back Ogden, '96, and Conard, '98, are showing up best at present, but neither has been taken to the training table yet. "Billy" Ohl is sadly missed this year, and it now looks as though Cornell would have to play with this position weak all through the year.

Newell is working hard on the two men mentioned, and hopes to make something out of them, but he does not seem very cheerful over the prospect. Of the two, Conard is steadier and more sure, but Ogden punts further.

The following men are now at training table; Wyckoff, quarter; Starbuck, Jackson, Ammon, and Young, backs; Beacham and Lyle, ends; Rogers, White, and McLaughlin, tackles; Freeborn and Sweetland, guards; Fennell and Shoch, centres. This number will probably be doubled within a week.

Gadsden, of the navy, has taken charge of the physical condition of the men, and helps Newell some in training. It is expected that some of the old players will be back soon to assist in coaching, among them, Hanson, '93; Young, '94, and Bacon, '91.

The corrected and final schedule of games, as given out by Manager White to-day, is:

Oct. 5—Pennsylvania State College, at Ithaca.
Oct. 12—Western Reserve University, at Ithaca.
Oct. 19—Lafayette College, at Ithaca.
Oct. 26—Harvard, at Cambridge.
Nov. 9—Princeton, at New-York.
Nov. 16—Brown, at Ithaca.
Thanksgiving Day—University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

The schedule is considerably shorter than in previous years, one reason being that the management is restricted by the Faculty to three games out of town.

PRINCETON, 38; ELIZABETH, 0.

The College Men Played a Snappy Game and Won Easily.

Princeton.	Positions.	Elizabeth.
Johnson	Left end	B. Coe, Woodruff
Church	Left tackle	Townley
Wentz, Jordan	Left guard	Lanson
Gayley	Centre	Gray
Schmoning	Right guard	Armstrong
Tyler, Lea	Right tackle	Lavery, M. Coe
Cochran, Capt.	Right end	Alexander
Smith, Brokaw	Quarter back	Kirker
Ayres	Left half back	Knapp
Rosengarten	Right half back	Woodruff, Savery
Bannard	Full back	Mackenzie, Capt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Princeton football team played an exceedingly swift game to-day in their contest with the Elizabeths and are far in advance of their form at this time last year. Their play is snappy, and they surprised many of the cracks.

Two twenty-minute halves were played. The visitors lost the ball but twice to Elizabeth in the first half. Their first touch-down was made by Rosengarten after 3 minutes and 45 seconds of play. It took five minutes to make the second, Rosengarten being shoved over the line, but at neither time was a goal kicked. The third touch-down was made just before time was called in the first half, and a goal was kicked by Wentz. The score was: Princeton, 14; Elizabeth, 0.

In the second half Rosengarten made a run of sixty yards, but the other gains were of five and ten yards. Just before the game ended Baird was injured and was obliged to retire.

Score, second half—Princeton, 24; Elizabeth, 0. Total score—Princeton, 38; Elizabeth, 0.

RECORDS OF THE ATHLETES.

Best Work of Cambridge and Yale Contestants on Track and Field.

William B. Curtis will referee the Yale-Cambridge games to be held at Manhattan Field Saturday. Mr. Curtis, after an examination of his files and records, says the official lists are as follows, and the best performances of each team, so far as known, are:

One-Hundred-Yard Run.—W. M. Richards, '95, 8 inches behind 0:10; R. W. Burnet, '97, Yale, 4 feet behind 0:10 1-5; D. C. Byers, Yale, 0:10 2-5; G. Gomer-Williams, Jesus College, Cambridge, 0:10 1-5; E. H. Wilding, Cambridge, 1 foot behind 0:10 1-5.

Three-Hundred-Yard Run.—There are no records at this distance for either of the entrants.

Quarter-Mile Run.—H. Fitzherbert, Cambridge, 4:00 3-5; C. H. Lewin, Cambridge, 14 yards behind 0:50; S. K. Gerhard, Yale, several yards behind 0:51 2-5; J. W. Jordan, Yale, 2 yards behind 0:51 1-5, or H. Chubb, Yale, 6 yards behind 0:52 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—F. S. Horan, Cambridge, 1:55 3-5; H. E. Luytens, Cambridge, 1:56 4-5; P. W. Crane, '95, Yale, several yards behind 2:02 3-5; W. W. Woodhull, '96, 45 yards behind 1:59 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—W. E. Luytens, Cambridge, 4:19 4-5; H. J. Davenport, Cambridge, 105 yards behind 4:20 4-5, or F. S. Horan, Cambridge, 4:23; J. E. Morgan, Law School, Yale, 16 feet behind 4:23 4-5; W. H. Wadhams, '96, Yale, unplaced, behind 4:25 4-5.

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race.—On cinder path, with movable hurdles—E. H. Cady, '93, Yale, 5 feet behind 0:16 4-5; E. E. Perkins, '96, Yale, 6 yards behind 0:15 4-5, or B. G. Hatch, '96, Yale, 5 feet behind 0:16; L. E. Pilkington, Cambridge, no record; M. M. Fletcher, Cambridge, no record.

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdles.—On turf, with fixed hurdles—L. E. Pilkington, Cambridge, 0:16 1-5; W. M. Fletcher, Cambridge, 5 feet behind 0:16; E. H. Cady, '96, Yale, no record; E. B. Perkins, '96, Yale, no record; G. H. Hatch, '96, Yale, no record.

Running High Jump.—J. H. Thompson, '97, Yale, 5 feet 10¾ inches; L. P. Sheldon, '96, Yale, 5 feet 8¾ inches; A. B. Johnson, Cambridge, 5 feet 8 inches; F. M. Jennings, Cambridge, 5 feet 6 inches.

Running Long Jump.—L. P. Sheldon, 23 feet; R. Mitchell, '96, Yale, 21 feet 7 inches; W. Mendelson, Cambridge, 22 feet 6¼ inches; W. M. Hemingway, Cambridge, 21 feet 3 inches.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—All English performances from a ten-foot square; all American performances from a seven-foot circle—W. O. Hickok, '95, Yale, 44 feet 1½ inches; A. Brown, '96, Yale, 40 feet 10 inches; E. J. Watson, Cambridge, 37 feet 9 inches; A. B. Johnson, Cambridge, 34 feet 2½ inches.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—W. O. Hickok, 135 feet 7½ inches; H. Cross, '96, Yale, 135 feet, or C. Chadwick, '97, Yale, 132 feet 10 inches; A. B. Johnson, 108 feet 2½ inches; F. M. Jennings, Cambridge, 91 feet 9½ inches.

St. Andrew's Golf Tourney.

The St. Andrews Golf Club of Yonkers, N. Y., will hold its Fall tournament Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12. The first event, at 10:30 A. M., Oct. 9, will be a contest for the President's Cup for two-year-olds, a silver cup presented by John Ried, Esq.; second prize will be a gold medal, and third a silver medal; medal play, eighteen holes. At 2:30 P. M. the St. Andrew's Cup—a silver cup, presented by the club—will be contested for. Both events are open to all members of clubs which are associate or allied members of the United States Golf Association. In the first event, however, the proviso is added, "who have never played golf previous to the year 1894."

Oct. 10 and 11, at the same hours respectively, the second and third rounds of the St. Andrew's Cup, and the fourth and final rounds of the St. Andrew's Cup will be played.

Event 3, the Willard Brown Cup, will be decided at 10:30 A. M., Oct. 12, under the same conditions as Event 2. Event 4, professional matches, will take place at 2:30 A. M. First prize, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $30; fourth prize, $20.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Racing.—At Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Horse Show.—At White Plains.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Racing.—At Aqueduct, 2 P. M.
Horse Show.—At White Plains.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Racing.—At Gravesend, 2 P. M.
Horse Show and Bicycle Races.—At White Plains.
Cambridge-Yale Games.—At Manhattan Field, 2 P. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lots Sold Under Foreclosure—The Fifth Avenue Stage Line Property to be Offered To-day.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for the Whitehead estate to a Mr. Culgin the three-story dwelling 122 East Seventieth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $12,050, to G. Cavinato, the two lots, 50 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 90 feet west of Park Avenue.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, Oostdorp Avenue, east side, between Boston and Tremont Avenues, 50 by 60, three frame dwellings.

By Smyth & Ryan, receiver's sale, property of Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, including franchise to run stages on Fifth Avenue, stages, horses, &c.; also lease of stables 55 to 65 East Eighty-eighth Street, subject to a rent of $14,400 per year, taxes, &c.

Frothingham & Timpson have sold for Mrs. John T. Farish, 70 Park Avenue, a four-story, high-stoop, brownstone house and lot 24.6 by 65 by 80, to Dr. John C. Barron, for $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Blake & Nally of 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; cost, $20,000.

Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 117 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $100,000.

Pell Place, east side, 200 feet north of Demilt Avenue, (Wakefield,) for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary E. Farrington of 82 White Plains Road; cost, $2,500.

Elliot Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Juliana Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. L. Monat of Fifth Street and White Plains Road, (Wakefield;) cost, $2,500.

West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, northwest corner, for a seventeen-story brick flat, by Frederick Haak of 307 West Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $105,000.

West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, northeast corner, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Spencer Aldrich of 107 East Thirty-fourth Street; cost, $30,000.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 168.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Albert Finninger of 1,051 Hall Place; cost, $2,500.

Eighth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue C, (Unionport,) for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Hanna M. Hurlbert of 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $4,500.

Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, southeast corner, by John Shady, alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,487 First Avenue, by Leon Sobel, alterations to a four-story brick store and storage house; cost, $550.

No. 118 East Fiftieth Street, by Henry K. Pomroy, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Central Place, east side, 160 feet south of Greene Avenue, a two-story and attic frame factory, 24 by 100, $2,000; John Newman, owner.

South Eleventh Street, north side, 85 feet east of Wythe Avenue, an eight-story brick printing house, 69 by 100, $80,000; McLaughlin Brothers, owners.

Fay Place, Third Street, south side, 180 feet west of Bath Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28, $1,400; William L. Forwell, owner.

East New-York Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Brooklyn Avenue, a three-story frame greenhouse, 18 by 70, $2,050; Charles Truth, owner.

Among the permits granted for alterations are the following:

Henry Street, 586, repair damage by fire on a four-story frame flat, 20 by 40, $1,500; Hannah Johnson, owner.

Foster Avenue, northwest corner of Ocean Parkway, repair of damage by fire on two-story and attic frame roadhouse and dwelling, $2,000; J. S. Andrews, owner.

Schaeffer Street, south side, 250 feet west of Hamburg Avenue, addition three-story frame extension, 20 by 20, $1,500; Louis Hammell, owner.

Bedford Avenue, southwest corner of Bergen Street, add story on top of present building, three-story brick stable, 50 by 100, $4,500; Pearce & Smith, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 2.

WATER ST, 254; Cecile R. Swartz to Jenescener M. H. C. Bulcroft..... $1
JAMES ST, e s, 64; executors of Christian Koch to Jacob Koch..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; William L. Findley to same..... 15,000
AVENUE D, n w s, 39.2 ft n e of 5th St, 19.7x80; Therese Wolf and others to John Mathes..... 8,925
BEDFORD ST, 52; Patrick Walsh and wife to Mary B. Walsh..... 500
AVENUE C, 19; Fanny Schlesinger to Joseph Toch and wife..... 10,500
11TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue C, 25x103.8; Andrew Horn to Louise Horn, half part..... 1
SUFFOLK ST, 112; Laemmlin and Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wives to Rosa Herzog, ex prop..... 1
SUFFOLK ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Esther Willner to Adolf Prince..... 1
16TH ST, 118 to 119 East, and 35 to 45 Irving Place, (Westminster Hotel;) James G. Wallace and wife to Eliphalet N. Anable..... 1
23D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 22x112.6; Samuel Louis and wife to Sigmund Goldberg..... 1
31ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Mary J. Mitchell to Thomas Fay..... 10,500
IRVING PLACE, 35 to 45, and 118 to 119 East 16th St; Eliza A. Nutt and others to James G. Wallace..... 16,000
15TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.8; Malcolm Bradley and Mary E. Baxter to Frank Seely..... 19,500
94TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.4; Robinson Gill and wife to Rose Culmell..... 24,000
8TH ST, n s, 229 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Heyman Gershel and wife to Samson Fried..... 1
WEST END AV, and 93d St, s e corner, 26.8x36.6 irregular; Frank L. Smith and wife to Sarah Houghton..... 1
WEST END AV, e s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, 28.8x100.3x25.2x100; William R. Powers and John Welcker and wives to John Schaback..... 1
WEST END AV, w s, at intersection of an old lane, 53.3 ft n of 91st St, —x100; Joseph Hamerschlag and wife to Frederick Haas..... 1
11TH AV, n e corner of 93d St, 75.6x100; Henry W. Donald to Richard V. Harnett..... 10
77TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Rosa Herzog to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser, ex property..... 1
STANTON ST, 126; Abraham Bell and wife to the H. B. Claflin Company..... 1,691
93D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to John Uhen..... 1
49TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x100; Thomas Rigney to Jennette R. Rowell..... 2
3D AV, e s, 46.5 ft s of 53d St, 20x80; Sigmund P. Frankenheimer and Estelle Bamberger to Fanny F. Frankenheimer..... 1
3D AV, same property; Yertha Rosenbaum and Laura Gerstle to same..... 1
3D AV, same property; Martin S. Fechheimer and another, executors of Bessie Frankenheimer, to same..... 23,000
49TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x100; Jennette R. Rowell and husband to Ogden Goelet..... 75,000
121ST ST, n s, 20 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Dorothea Levy to William Herzog..... 15,000
98TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Rachel Berry to Nathan Stimmel..... 22,000
117TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; John D. Helms and wife to Anna Moldenke and others..... 10,000
132D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11; John B. Cole and wife to Thomas E. Waring..... 1
109TH ST, s s, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Mary J. Delany to Amelia Davis..... 1
1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x28.9x100.11 to 106th St x169x n 25.11x w 69; Mitchel Valentine to Joseph Hymans and Jacob Smalls..... 10
124TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25.0x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to Henry Boss, Jr..... 18,000
148TH ST, s s, 388 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Max Marx to David Levi..... 1
97TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Judson S. Todd to Marie Gougelmann..... 15,000
123D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 16.9x100.11; Cornelius D. Fleming to Annie Weaver..... 10
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; William E. Stillings, referee, to Romeo H. Schile..... 28,600
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Junes Stokes and wife to Maria H. Herter..... 1
BREMER AV, e s, 275 ft s of 164th St, 50x100; William G. Ver Planck and wife to Ivy A. Root..... 5,000
162D ST, s s, 100.5 ft w of Washington Av, 64x50; Ann Roach to Joseph F. O'Donnell..... 3,000
134TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Brown Place, 16.8x100; Sarah Kelly, executrix of Catharine Jordan, to Lewis Z. Bach..... 5,000
SAME PROPERTY; Lewis Z. Bach to the Church of St. Augustine of Morrisania, &c..... 5,000
MELROSE AV, n e corner of 161st St, 20x114.6; William G. Erb to Annie Erb..... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 25x125; Lizzie M. Levenson to George Brenner..... 1
133D ST, 903 East; Charles Hohl to Charles Yung..... 10
BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Myron C. Burton and wife to Helena Mahler..... 13,000
CROTONA AV, e s, 125 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Elise Leib..... 1
133D ST, 903 East; Charles Hohl to Charles Yung..... 10
SAME PROPERTY; Elise Leib to J. Augusta Ender..... 4,250
WAVERLY PLACE, e s, 50 ft front, Lot 111, map of Fairmount, 50x100; Henry Schuler and wife to James E. Callan.. 1
CROTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to William E. Brooker and another..... 1
LOTS 204 to 207, map of 478 lots of the Halsted estate; James Welton and wife to Herman Hinze and another..... 900
LOT 134, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; David O. Williams, referee, to Charles Brockman..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

BARTHEL, Katharina, to Frankie E. Broach; n e corner of 8th Av and 141st St, store..... $900
HERZBERG, Nettie, to Thomas A. O'Connor; 304 West 21st St, 3 years..... 720
PREISINGER, John, to Thomas F. Brennan; 2,220 2th Av, 5 years..... 1,800
JOSKE, Albert, to Susan M. Everett; 98 Barclay St, 3 years..... 2,500
MORGAN, Thomas, to Gaetano Pucciarelli; 380 8th Av, store, 5 years..... 1,600
JOSKE, Albert, to Susan M. Everett, (Everett's Hotel;) n s of Vesey St, e of West St, Barclay St, s s —, e of West St, 3 years..... 11,500
GOLDFEIN, Bernard, and wife to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee; 54, 60, and 64 James St, 4 years..... 30,000
GOLDBERG, Sigmund, and another to Samuel Louis; n s of 23d St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 80,000
GERKEN, Henry, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 120th St, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years, (six mortgages)..... 10,000
GOUGLEMAN, Marie, to J. S. Todd; n s of 97th St, 232 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 60,000
HEERER, Maria, and another to James Stokes; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 132d St, 3 years..... 10,000
HERZOG, Rosa, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another; 112 Suffolk St, installments..... 20,000
HOEFER, Herman, and wife to Bank for Savings; n e corner of Broadway and 85th St, 5 years..... 3,000
HYAMS, Joseph, and another to Mitchel Valentine; e s of 1st Av, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, and other property, 5 years..... 350,000
JONES, Joseph H., and another to William P. Lawrence and another; n s of 19th St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 110,000
KAY, Mary J., to Birbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; n s of Woodruff St, 222.11 ft s e of Boston Road, installments..... 540
LEITH, John H., and others to Jane L. Satterlee and another; n s of 138th St, 306.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, (three mortgages)..... 6,500
SAME to Justus L. Bulkley; n s of 138th St, 353 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, (three mortgages)..... 37,500
McBRIDE, Lucy E., to Leopold Jonas; s s of Vanderbilt Av, 225 ft s of 173d St, 3 years..... 2,500
MATHES, John, and wife to August Freeman; n w s of Avenue D, 39.2 ft n of 5th St, 5 years..... 5,000
MEYER, Peter, and wife to German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 51st St, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 11,500
NIEBUHR, William, to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) n s of 112th St, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Ann Roach; s s of 162d St, 109.6 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year..... 2,500
PIZER, Jacob, and wife to J. J. Jones, as trustee; w s of Forsyth St, 150.3 ft n of Canal St, 5 years..... 28,250
ROOT, Ivy A., and another to E. E. Black; e s of Bremer Av, 275 ft s of 164th St, 3 years..... 3,000
RECHINTZER, Clementine, to Jacob Wiener; 145 East 47th St, 1 year..... 300
SCHILE, Romeo H., to W. E. Roosevelt, as guardian; e s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft s of 140th St, 1 year..... 20,000
SAWYER, Flora, to Daniel Lord and another, trustees; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to the Murray Hill Bank; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, (two mortgages,) demand..... 12,000
SAME to John F. Scannell; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, 1 year..... 9,030
SAME to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 141st St, demand..... 3,200
STILGER, Anthony E., to J. W. Stilger; n s of 64th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 5,000
SCHNOERING, John, and wife, to Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; s w corner of West End Av. and 94th St, 5 years..... 100,000
SAME to John C. Clegg; s w corner of 11th Av and 93d St, 3 years..... 8,000
HOUGHTON, Sarah S., to F. M. Jencks; s e corner of West End Av and 93d St, installments..... 9,000
SCHUMACHER, Margaret A., to A. D. Hewett and another, executors and trustees; e s of 1st Av, 51.1 ft s of 84th St, 3 years..... 14,500
WIRTH, Charles, to Henry Rothschild; n s of 134th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
WARING, Thomas E., to Citizen's Savings Bank; s s of 132d St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year (three mortgages)..... 74,000
SAME to John B. Cole; same property, demand (three mortgages)..... 80,000
WALLACE, Robert J., and wife to William Ahlborn; s w corner of Morris Av and 162d St, 2 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROOKER, William E., to John F. Steeves..... $700
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor..... 35,131
PATTON, James G., to William H. F. Sutcliffe (two assessments)..... 2,400
SCHIMEL, Philip, to Edward Brennen..... 800
SATTERLEE, Jane L., to V. D. Furman..... 21,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to De Lancey Nicoll and others, trustees (four assessments)..... 32,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WEST BROADWAY and Murray St, s w corner, 28x50; Eugene F. Heagney against William Engel, owner; Hopkins & Roberts, contractors..... $400
52D ST, 383 to 341 West; John Gleason against Frederick Klingman, owner; A. Zimmerman and Schaffer & McTavish, contractors..... 118
WESTCHESTER and Glebe Avs, n w corner, 35x100; Mary Scully against George Rupple, owner; James Feisch, contractor 93
187TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8d Av, 25x100; same against George Dietz, owner; William Hargrave, contractor..... 90
VILLA AV, w s, 200 ft s of Potter Place, 25x106; Michael Bufano against Thomas and Catharine Thomson, owners; William Freeland and James M. Pelenderleith, contractors..... 40
WEST END AV and 92d St, n w corner, 75.8x200; S. Morga against George R. Shieffelin, owner; Antonio Boise, contractor..... 1,039
64TH ST, 37 to 41 West; Edward J. Keegan against James P. Young, owner and contractor..... 685

Lis Pendens.

121ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 23 ft front; Sarah Wolf De Lima against Almira Church and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
107H AV and 26th St, s e corner, 98.9x100; 4th Av and 26th St, s e corner, 25x85; Clara C. Moore and others against Arthur J. Moore and others, (partition.)
131ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20 ft front; Thomas J. Briggs and others, executors, against Annie Tierney and others.
3D AV, e s, 98.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.8 ft front; Edith H. Ward against Ida E. Garetts and others, (partition.)
CHERRY ST, 104 and 104½; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against James F. Carey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MANHATTAN AV and 119th St, s w corner, 17.7x82; William E. Thorn, guardian, against Dore Lyon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
105TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50 ft front; Henriette Wertheimer against Alexander Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
122D ST, s s, 201 ft w of 4th Av, 21 ft front; 121st St and 4th Av, n w corner, 20x100.11; Dennis Cunehan against William J. Cunehan and others, (partition.)

To Destroy the Weevil.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A flour jobber on the West Side is experimenting on a device for fumigating flour and flour mills to keep the weevil out. If he succeeds he will make a fortune. Heretofore any device that would kill the weevil spoiled the flour.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

WILLIAMS FOR GOVERNOR

Nominated by the Democrats of Massachusetts at Worcester.

SOUND MONEY VIGOROUSLY DEMANDED

Chairman Josiah Quincy Discusses the Situation in Cuba—Candidate Williams Speaks for Pure Government.

Governor — GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Dedham.
Lieutenant Governor—JAMES S. GRINNELL of Greenfield.
Secretary of State—EDWARD J. FLYNN of Boston.
Treasurer—EBEN S. STEVENS of Sudbury.
Auditor—ALFRED C. WHITNEY of Boston.
Attorney General—HENRY F. HURLBURT of Lynn.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct.—Whether the Democrats of Massachusetts win or lose in the coming campaign, it may be fairly said that seldom in their history have they more deserved success than they do at the present moment. The ticket which they nominated to-day and the platform upon which their candidates stand are worthy of the highest impulses and best traditions of the party.

It has been said that the next best thing to winning success is to deserve it, and if this be accepted as a sound axiom in politics the Democrats of the Old Bay State may well felicitate themselves upon the work done for them by their chosen leaders and delegates.

George Fred Williams, the fearless young reformer who received the unanimous nomination for the Governorship, is a platform in himself. From the day when, in 1884, he resigned from the Secretary-

George Fred Williams.
Nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Massachusetts Yesterday.

ship of the Norfolk Club and left the Republican Party because it nominated Blaine, to the present hour, he has been a consistent and a persistent reformer of the purest and best type. He has never sought office or honor for himself. His devotion to principles has been wholly unselfish; he has fought resolutely and gallantly for the ideals which he cherished without hope or desire of reward. He has allied himself with the Democratic Party because that party has of late years stood for reforms in the tariff, in the civil service, and in the currency. He has been content to do battle in the ranks, although his talents, his ability, and his sincerity have kept him high up in the party councils.

As a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, he attacked the lobby, which hovered about the halls of legislation and spread its net of corruption in all directions. The investigation which grew out of his specific charges was barren of results on Beacon Hill, because some of the men who sat upon the case had the money handled by the lobbyists in their pockets. But the exposure of their schemes and of their corrupting influences aroused the conscience of the people, and forced the Legislature to pass restrictive laws designed to check the growing evil. The whole power of the corporations and of their paid agents was exerted to dissuade him from pressing his charges. He was threatened, coaxed, cajoled, and flattered, but in vain. He stuck to his ground firmly and resolutely. He cared not whether his course should jeopardize his political fortunes. He was dealing with the situation as he found it, and was willing to let the future take care of itself.

A district ordinarily Republican sent him to Congress the following year. The Republican leaders pursued him to Washington, and influenced Speaker Reed to put him on the Committee on Banking and Currency, where it was expected he would be effectually shelved. But obscurity can never be the portion of a man of his energy and force of character. In the great fight for free silver in 1890 and 1891, Mr. Williams took a conspicuous part, not only in committee but on the floor of the House. His name was associated with every supreme effort made during that memorable contest, and the very men who tried to degrade and discredit him for partisan considerations were obliged to applaud and approve his course.

When, a few years ago, Mayor Matthews of Boston was grappling with the great gas monopoly controlled by Addicks of Delaware, Williams went to his assistance. The City Council, threatening the money of the corporation in its pockets, declined to vote the money needed to prosecute an investigation before the Legislature. The members thought they would thus smother the inquiry. But they mistook their man. He volunteered his services and devoted two or three weeks of his time to the work laid out by the Mayor. The result was a reduction of the cost of gas to the consumers and the squeezing of several millions of dollars' worth of water out of the stock and bonds of the company.

Wherever he has found fraud, corruption, or dishonesty in public places, Mr. Williams has never hesitated to expose it and drive it out. The unanimous nomination tendered to him to-day with the wildest enthusiasm is but a slight recognition by the Democratic Party of his services and of his prowess as an earnest, consistant, and incorruptible reformer.

THE CONVENTION.

A Notable Gathering of Brainy Men—Josiah Quincy's Speech.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The convention which nominated George Fred Williams was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. The banquet of the Young Men's Democratic Club, held here last night, brought together all the leading lights of the party, and insured a conspicuously brilliant and distinguished gathering to-day. Ex-Gov. W. E. Russell, who has been virtually in political retirement for two years, was on hand with one of his old-time speeches. John E. Russell of Leicester, who led the forlorn hope in 1893 and 1894, was also present, with his genial smile and his polished oratory.

Josiah Quincy, earnest, thoughtful, and modest, was a lion on both occasions. He it was who conducted the successful campaigns of 1890, 1891, and 1892, when Russell was elected. Ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston, the ablest Mayor the city ever had, and the most sagacious politician in the State, was very much in evidence. He will have charge of the campaign this year, and this means much.

Then there were Judge Corcoran, Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department, young Congressman Fitzgerald, Patrick Maguire, the leader of the Boston Democracy, and other war horses.

Although the plans for the convention had been laid in advance, and although the candidates had been already agreed upon in conference, the delegates filled the great hall to overflowing. When Chairman Corcoran rapped the convention to order, he faced a vast concourse of earnest, enthusiastic, hustling Democrats, who were eager to hear the words of encouragement and cheer that their leaders were to address to them. The preliminaries disposed of, Josiah Quincy was named for permanent Chairman. As his tall, spare form and classic, thoughtful face appeared on the platform a mighty shout went up from the floor and galleries. He got a genuine Democratic welcome. The speech which he delivered was a magnificent analysis of the political situation in the Nation and in the State. He pointed to the record of the Administration of Grover Cleveland, and challenged his opponents to discredit it. The methodical and concise manner in which he grouped his facts, and the logical and convincing manner in which he set forth his arguments, elicited frequent bursts of applause. Some of the delegates who had been misled by Republican organs and orators, and who had come to believe that the Administration had been weak or halting in its policy on foreign affairs and on domestic questions, were soon convinced of their error. And they rejoiced, Mr. Quincy said:

The Democratic Administration and the Democratic Party are squarely opposed to the annexation of these islands, with their mixed population and their coolie labor system. There is no question involved as to whether American influence shall remain paramount in those islands, for that it must in any case continue to be; or as to whether any other Government shall be allowed to acquire them, for we have declared that this cannot be permitted; nor is there any question as to the form of the Hawaiian Government. It is simply a question of formal annexation, with all the difficult problems which that would raise, as opposed to the maintenance of the present status.

The existing troubles in Cuba called for somewhat extended mention by Mr. Quincy. He said:

In connection with the Cuban insurrection a few words upon a matter pertaining to our foreign relations, though not as yet having any partisan aspect, may not be out of place. The question of the political future of Cuba, again brought prominently forward by the insurrection now in progress in that island, is one to which the people of this country cannot be indifferent. While there are no good reasons for concerning ourselves especially with the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, thousands of miles distant in the middle of the Pacific, there are strong reasons to lead us to take an interest in the future of this great island, with its extraordinary natural resources and advantages, lying within only a few miles of our coast.

While our Government must proceed in accordance with the obligations of international law, the sentiment of our people can at least claim free utterance. Spanish rule in Cuba at the close of the nineteenth century is a political anomaly and anachronism.

There is no territory in this hemisphere of anything like the importance, population, or wealth of Cuba that has not long been either entirely independent of European rule or practically self-governing. If the letter of the Monroe doctrine forbids the further acquisition of American territory by any European power, its spirit equally demands American sympathy with such an effort as that which Cuba is now making to throw off European control.

That Spain has by her misgovernment of Cuba furnished ample justification for revolt we will deny. The immediate question is whether such a state of war exists as to justify our Government in recognizing the insurgents as belligerents and according them belligerent rights, thus greatly strengthening their chances of success. I believe that the general sentiment of our people is strongly in favor of giving them such recognition as soon as sufficient information is secured to warrant that action without violation of the principles of international law; and it should not be forgotten that it took Spain ten years to put down the last insurrection.

Whether this country should, under any circumstances, assume the responsibility of the government of Cuba, either by its acquisition by purchase from Spain, if that were possible, or by its admission to the union on the application of its people, is a serious question which need not now be considered.

But we can all agree that Cuba ought to be commercially annexed to the United States, and that this would be of great benefit to the peoples of both countries. Such a natural commercial union is inconsistent with the exploitation of Cuba for the benefit of Spain, and must depend upon the success of the effort to throw off Spanish rule. For it we must remember our obligations to a nation with which we are at peace, we need not forget the claims of humanity and liberty.

Mr. Quincy pilloried the Republican leaders on the currency question, saying:

Coming now to the currency question. In the contest which has raged where has the Republican Party stood? Have its leaders, who are so fond of pointing out Democratic shortcomings, cast petty politics and partisan interests aside, and stood squarely behind the Administration? Have they done their share in the campaign of popular education upon this subject?

Have they seen to it that the position of their party was so clearly declared by the utterances of its leaders, by their Congressional action, and by the platforms of their conventions that they could not be accused of fishing in troubled waters with the hope of catching votes? Let the silence of the leaders answer. Let Tom Reed's squirming when he had to face the issue in Congress; let the silence of the much-heralded Cleveland Convention of Republican Clubs, which evaded the silver question by discovering at the last moment that it would be unconstitutional to say anything about it; let the unrestrained and unabashed activity of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee in behalf of free silver.

When the battle for sound currency is finally won, history will surely award the credit to those who unflinchingly and openly made the fight.

Mr. Quincy discussed the tariff, silver, and the A. P. A. at length, and concluded his address with a prediction of Democratic victory in Massachusetts.

THE PLATFORM.

Sound Money, Tariff Reform, and No Religious Proscription.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The platform was presented to the Democratic Convention at the conclusion of Chairman Quincy's speech by ex-Mayor Coughlin of Fall River. It had the unanimous indorsement of the Committee on Resolutions and the sanction of the candidate and other leaders. The feature of the declaration of principles was the elaborate programme marked out for regulating the business of quasi-public corporations which enjoy valuable franchises through legislative action. Corporate greed has become a serious evil in Massachusetts. Every year aggregations of capitalists engaged in exploiting railroads, telephone companies, gas companies, and others beslege the Legislature with petitions for all sorts of concessions and privileges. They spend large sums of money in procuring these, and the public gets no part of the revenue collected. Mr. Williams intends to force this issue upon the attention of the people. He said in his speech of acceptance that this was his purpose. "In my judgment," he said, "this platform exposes the very root of that corruption and incompetency which have grown up within the field of legislation so as to choke the progress of the State and to throw even a deadly shadow over the rights of the people. If we may have an honest and full discussion of our respective party policies our legislative candidates may call their opponents to account for a policy of usurpation of the popular will and popular rights which at last brought our people to their knees in prayer for relief. Before the Legislature, before legislative committees, and before Commissioners of the Commonwealth I myself have made repeated attempts to secure what seemed to me to be undoubted public rights, only to stand to-day aghast at the utter helplessness of private effort in the face of organized corruption and greed."

I have thought night and day how relief might be obtained and our Commonwealth restored to a position in which it can at least have self-respect.

As your candidate now I enter your service at least after conscientious consideration of the remedies which your platform to-day advocates. Let all legislative candidates now put this platform in their pockets before the people. There can be no doubt on the one hand what the established policy of the Republican Party is which is to be extended into the future, to take away from the Governor elected his power to veto every franchise which is not guaranteed by the Constitution. Whereas the popular vote can approve or condemn a Governor in his administration of the public business, the Republican Party has placed this business absolutely beyond the reach of the people or their Executive.

If, indeed, public affairs are in this Republic to be continued in the hands of the people, how under Republican policy can this well be made effective? Commission after commission has been intrusted with executive power, the members of which have fixed tenure, and who can be reached neither by any popular vote nor through removal by the Governor. You cannot, through your vote or through your Executive, punish these irresponsible executives, even for the worst wrongdoing.

Not satisfied with making captive the business of the Commonwealth, the Republican Party proposes to wrench the hands of the people from the control even of their own home interests. Even the police power, the protection of home, life, property, is being now progressively removed from the reach of the people, and the hands of the law are not the hands of the people or their servants, but of independent, autocratic, irresponsible and irresponsible masters.

Together with this system has gone the policy of creating powerful corporations to make profit from the necessities of the people. Your streets, built at the expense of hard-earned millions, are turned over without compensation to corporations created by the State, which are now organized together to withstand the just demands of the public, and to meet by the unlimited expenditure of money and political power even the fair claims of our citizens upon their own Legislature for protective measures. Not only have these combinations obtained apparently complete control of legislative action, but they have used the Republican Party policy to intrench themselves behind the adamantine walls of irresponsible commissions.

I beg to ask this one pregnant question: As against these policies, powers, and combinations, who represents the rights of the people? Where is the defender against the encroachments of power?

Alas! there is none, and I venture to assert that there will be none until the platform this day adopted shall have given to the Democratic Party the control of the Legislature and clothed with the remedy which this day we offer to the people.

The committee on the remainder of the ticket made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: For Lieutenant Governor, James S. Grinnell of Greenfield; for Secretary of State, Edward J. Flynn of Boston; for Treasurer, Eben S. Stevens of Sudbury; for Auditor, Alfred C. Whitney of Boston; for Attorney General, Henry F. Hurlburt of Lynn.

The convention adjourned at 1:45 P. M.

TO POSTPONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DAY

Celebration May Not Take Place Until Spring—Firemen for Schools.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday. A communication was received from Superintendent of Schools Jasper, recommending that, on account of the shortness of the time allotted, the celebration of "Public School Day" set down for the second Friday in October, be postponed.

Commissioner Hubbell said he would move at a later date that the celebration be held next Spring. Superintendent Jasper's recommendation was adopted, with Commissioner Hubbell's suggestion as an amendment.

Prof. Corlina presented a communication asking for a room in a centrally located school for the use of free classes in French and Spanish for the benefit of working people, to be used two evenings a week for twenty weeks. The communication was indorsed by Mayor Strong. It was referred to the Trustees for action.

It was voted to have a fireman on duty at the schools each day they were in session, from 8:30 A. M. until 3 P. M.

WILLIAMS NOMINATED.

The Convention Enthusiastic in Greeting Its Candidate.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—The nomination of a candidate for Governor was the first thing in order after the convention had adopted its platform. John E. Russell of Lieester arose amid enthusiastic applause. He was forced to the platform, where he moved that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Russell proceeded. He said:

In rising to present the name of George Fred Williams, it is only necessary to speak the name, but it is the custom to say something of the candidates. I first met Mr. Williams in the Presidential campaign of 1884. I met this gallant young man at Concord, He, among others, had come out of the Republican Party to oppose a nomination which he considered an unfit one. Mr. Williams made an eloquent, manly speech on that occasion, and he has been my friend from the moment that he took my hand. Since that day many of those who left the Republican Party have gone back to it again, but George Fred Williams has remained a consistent, outspoken Democrat. In the campaign of 1890 I felt absolutely sure of the election of our candidate. Mr. Williams was with us in that and the succeeding campaigns. When labor leaders asked of him that he did not freely and fully perform? Unselfish, noble, gallant gentleman, I present him to you with the full confidence that he will have your nomination without a dissenting voice.

The nomination of Mr. Williams was seconded by John F. Fitzgerald of Boston in a well-received speech, which he concluded with these words:

The fight this year will be mainly on State lines. The tariff question has been settled for some time. The business interests of the country will demand of the Republican majority in the next Congress the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a proper banking system.

We have nominated in the past statesmen who have assisted in molding the policy of the Republic; soldiers who have illumined the pages of history with their deeds of valor; orators who have held captive the multitude in every part of our country; scholars, jurists, and thinkers, but none more worthy to carry Democracy's standard than the Hon. George Fred Williams of Dedham.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fitzgerald's speech Williams was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

THE CANDIDATE'S VIEWS.

Clear-Cut Expressions on the Questions of the Day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2.—Mr. Williams, on being presented to the convention, was greeted with such an outburst of applause that he was unable to make himself heard for several minutes. After thanking the convention for the nomination, he said:

I am confident that I have not been called to this leadership with the expectation that we may by silence or evasion upon any issue gain votes for our ticket. Certainly I should not have been selected as a candidate for such a campaign. It is not material to me what are the prospects of success or failure, for I shall fight to win. No man can tell, with the great questions which will enter into our discussion, what moral forces may move honest people to stand with us at the polls. I doubt if any politicians can trace the undercurrents which may sweep the State with mighty force before the fifth day of November. I have a controlling confidence that the platform adopted by this convention will sooner or later be the will of a majority of our people. May I take advantage of this opportunity to suggest some considerations for the coming contest?

Two weeks ago I took it upon myself to trace out certain lines which seemed to me essential in the alignment of our forces this Fall, and I may confess now that the suggestion of my name for this honorable candidacy led me to express my views early—first, in order that public sentiment might be seasonably tested, and, second, that I might not be nominated upon any misunderstanding of my views. I wished it known in advance that I could not refuse to award just approbation to any one, even a political opponent, who joined us in reproving an assault of bigotry and prejudice upon the free, open discussion of the public welfare by patriots of any religion, race, or political faith. If, as has been alleged, my words have operated to expose the weakness of a hidden political cause, or even to strengthen a powerful political opponent, I have yet accomplished what I intended, deeming it to be of supreme importance to the State that its greatest dangers be first repelled, and that no alliance to this end be discouraged or refused.

The second suggestion made at Springfield was that the Democracy undertake in this campaign the great work of legislative reform and purification. I am satisfied that the public heart has responded to this appeal. Let us now go to our labors, seeking strong, earnest, just, and honest men to represent the Democracy in our legislation, so that we may now or later command majorities with which to put our platform of to-day into living, operating legislation.

In my judgment this platform exposes the very roots of that corruption and incompetency which have grown up within the field of legislation so as to choke the progress of the State, and to throw even a deadly shadow over the rights of the people. If we may have an honest and full discussion of our respective party policies, our legislative candidates may call their opponents to account for a policy of usurpation of the popular will and popular rights which has at last brought our people to their knees in prayer for relief. Before the Legislature, before legislative committees, and before commissions of the Commonwealth I myself have made repeated attempts to secure what seemed to me to be undoubted public rights, only to stand to-day aghast at the utter helplessness of private effort in the face of organized corruption and greed.

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Being Watched by Brokers Who Are Calculating on Gold Imports.

Free offerings caused a decline to $4.87½ for demand bills of exchange yesterday, and even that rate was not firm. The employment of money for crop and business purposes in the interior seems to be increasing. Transfers to the South and West yesterday amounted to $740,000, and exchanges of small bills at the Sub-Treasury for large legal tenders reached $620,000.

Anxiety over the gold reserve having been removed, bankers are now watching money and exchange rates with the view of making calculations for gold imports.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Carlton, (letters must be directed "per Carlton.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Buffon at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Martinique, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 PM for Barbados direct, per steamship Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Georgian Prince.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Mozart";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Portland, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Mexico, close at this office daily at 7 AM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for shipment by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those to be forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria next preceding) mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to date of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $40 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM | Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
WERRA.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck.....Oct. 10 | †Fulda.....Nov. 10.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Boulogne, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Normania, Oct. 10, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 13

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON...Oct. 9 | SOUTHWARK...Oct. 23
FRIESLAND.....Oct. 16 | WESTERLAND.Oct. 30
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A. M. | Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
No Cotton (carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf.. Sat., Oct. 5, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Oct. 5.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
HOLY LAND TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York Nov. 6 per S. S. Augusta Victoria. A Special Tour spending Christmas at Jerusalem and Bethlehem. Jan. 9 per S. S. Normannia; Jan. 22 per S. S. Kaiser Wilhm II.; Feb. 12 per S. S. Fulda; Feb. 19 per S. S. Normannia; Feb. 29 per S. S. Werra.
Fares range from $675 to $1,225. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet free on application.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
will leave Cairo
Rameses III.....Nov. 12 | Rameses III.....Dec. 10
Rameses Great...Nov. 26 | Rameses Great...Dec. 24
and weekly thereafter.
Dahabeahs and Special Steamers for private parties. Programme of European Tours, Season 1896, on application. CHAS. COOK & SON, New-York, 261 and 1,225 Broadway; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Philadelphia, 824 Chestnut St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
WESTINDIES and the Spanish Main.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the finest transatlantic liner afloat, 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 89 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 4
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Oct. 7
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Oct. 9
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & F. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES
From New-York Wed., Fri., and Sat.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT and WEST NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs